

# REPORT

by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom  
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the  
Council of the League of Nations  
on the Administration of the

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

For the Year 1934

*(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Non-Parliamentary Publications  
Colonial No. 81, 1933 (price 5s. od.) and Colonial No. 93, 1934  
(price 6s. 6d.) respectively)*

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COLONIAL No. 105

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## FOREWORD.

Certain information and statistics on matters regarding which questions were asked during the examination of the British Accredited Representative at the Twenty-Fifth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission are included in this Report. In order to facilitate reference, a schedule is given below showing the parts of the Report in which this information may be found :—

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# Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of the Tanganyika Territory for the Year 1934

## I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. The Tanganyika Territory consists of that portion of the former colony of German East Africa which under Article 22, Part I, of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, the Principal Allied and Associated Powers agreed should be administered under a mandate by His Britannic Majesty. The coast-line extends for a distance of approximately 500 miles from the Umba River on the north to the Rovuma River on the south. The northern boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to Lake Victoria at the intersection of the first parallel of latitude with the eastern shore of the Lake (Mohuru Point), and thence along the first parallel of latitude until it strikes the Kagera River about 70 miles west of Lake Victoria. From this point the western boundary follows the Kagera River to approximately  $2^{\circ} 25'$ , and thence along the eastern boundary of Urundi to the Malagarasi River, which it follows to Lake Tanganyika. The boundary then follows a line due west until it reaches the centre line of Lake Tanganyika, which it follows to Kasanga (formerly Bismarckburg) at the southern end of the Lake. Thence it follows the boundary of Northern Rhodesia to the northern end of Lake Nyasa and continues along the centre line of Lake Nyasa to a point due west of the Rovuma River, whence the boundary runs east and joins the Rovuma River, the course of which it follows to the sea. The total area of the Territory is about 360,000 square miles, which includes about 20,000 square miles of water.

2. Along the coast lies a plain, varying in width from 10 to 40 miles, behind which the country rises gradually to a plateau constituting the greater part of the hinterland. This plateau falls sharply from a general level of 4,000 feet to the level of the lakes (Tanganyika, 2,590 feet; Nyasa, 1,607 feet) which lie in the trough of the great Rift Valley.

The highest points in the Territory are the extinct volcanoes in the north-east, Kilimanjaro, which rises to 19,720 feet and is snow-capped, and Mount Meru (14,960 feet). In the south-west are the Livingstone Mountains, where the highest peak is over 9,000 feet.

3. The seat of government is Dar es Salaam (population 35,000), a town founded in 1862 by the Sultan of Zanzibar and occupied by the Germans in 1887. The town, which lies along the northern and

North-western shores of an almost landlocked harbour about three miles long, is well laid out, and the chief buildings are solid and well designed. The residential area has extended towards the north, a suburb having been established some four miles from the centre of the town. The second town in importance is Tanga, 136 miles north of Dar es Salaam and 80 miles south of Mombasa. Other important ports are Pangani, Bagamoyo, Kilwa, Lindi, and Mikindani. Tabora, which is situated at the junction of the main caravan routes from the coast to Lake Tanganyika and from Victoria Nyanza to Lake Nyasa, has a population of about 25,000 and is the most important inland town. Dodoma, which is half way between the borders of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia and is situated at the junction of the Great North Road with the Central Railway, is an important station on the air route from the Cape to Cairo. Other inland towns are, in the north, Moshi, Arusha, and Korogwe; in the central area, Morogoro, Kilosa, and Kimamba; and in the south, Iringa, Mahenge, Songea, Mbeya, and Tukuyu. On the Great lakes the chief towns are Mwanza and Bukoba on Lake Victoria; Kigoma, the terminus of the Central Railway; Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika, and Mwaya on Lake Nyasa. As a result of gold mining developments in the district, Musoma on Lake Victoria is rapidly developing into a lake port of some consequence.

### *Climate.*

4. The climate of the Territory varies greatly according to the height above sea-level of the several districts. Roughly, four climatic zones can be distinguished, though even among these there are considerable local variations :—

(i) The warm and rather damp coast region with its adjoining hinterland. Here conditions are tropical, though not unpleasant except just before and during the rainy seasons, when the heat is trying and the atmosphere humid.

(ii) The hot and moderately dry zone between the coast and the central plateau (300 feet to 2,000 feet). This zone is characterized by low humidity of atmosphere, less rain, and a temperature rather lower but with great daily and seasonal variations.

(iii) The hot and dry zone of the central plateau between 2,000 feet and 4,000 feet in height. The climate of this zone differs greatly in parts, but its prevailing characteristics are low humidity, little rainfall (at Tabora an annual average of 32 inches) and a fairly high mean temperature, with great daily and seasonal variations, sometimes exceeding 36°F. daily. The heat is dry, and not so trying to the European as the moist and steamy warmth of the coast, while the nights are invariably cool.



(iv) The semi-temperate regions around the slopes of Kilimanjaro and Meru, the Usambara Highlands, the Ufipa Plateau, and the mountainous areas to the north of Lake Nyasa and extending in a north-easterly direction to Iringa (5,000 feet to 10,000 feet). Frosts occur at the higher altitudes, and the nights are cold. These districts enjoy a bracing climate, and alone can be considered healthy for Europeans, but prolonged residence in these altitudes is apt to produce nervous strain, even though physical fitness is maintained.

There are two well-defined rainy seasons annually. Generally speaking, the long rains begin in February or March and last for two or three months, while the short rainy season extends from October to November, but the rainfall is low for a tropical country, and droughts are not infrequent.

## **II.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.**

### **International Conventions and Treaties.**

5. The following International Conventions apply or have been applied to the Territory :—

Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye revising the General Act of Berlin and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels

Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa.

International Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation.

International Slavery Convention.

International Telegraph Convention.

International Radio-telegraph Convention.

Universal Postal Convention.

International Sanitary Convention.

International Convention and Protocol relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities.

International Convention and Statute and additional Protocol relating to Navigable Waterways.

International Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit, 1921.

International Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye for the Control of Arms.

Opium Convention, 1912.

International Conventions relating to Railways, Maritime Ports, Electric and Hydraulic Power, approved by the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit.

Agreement for Creation of International Office of Public Health.

Dangerous Drugs Convention, signed at the Second Opium Conference, 1925.

International Protocol on Arbitration Clauses in Commercial Agreements.

International Convention on Foreign Arbitral Awards, 1927.

International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and the Traffic in, Obscene Publications.

General Act of 1928 for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

Convention on Prevention of Use of Asphyxiating Gases.

International Convention on Unification of Rules relating to Bills of Lading.

International Convention for Regulation of International Exhibitions.

International Convention relating to Copyright, Rome, 1928.

International Convention relating to Traffic in Women and Children, 1921-1922.

Treaty for Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy.

International Convention for Suppression of Slavery, 1926.

Agreements for Suppression of White Slave Traffic, 1904 and 1910.

International Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field.

International Convention as to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

Convention relating to the International Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

International Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour.

International Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

6. The following United Kingdom Treaties of Commerce, etc., are also applicable to the Territory :—

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Albania.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Austria.

Convention with Austria relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Convention relating to Belgian Traffic through the Territories of East Africa.

Convention with Belgium relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Bulgaria.

Treaty with China relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Czechoslovakia.

Convention with Czechoslovakia relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Convention with Denmark relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Commercial *Modus Vivendi* with Egypt.



Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Estonia, together with the Supplementary Agreement and Protocol of 11th July 1934.

Convention with Estonia relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Finland.

Agreement with Finland regarding the Suppression of the Illicit Importation of Alcoholic Liquors into Finland.

Convention with France relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Convention with Germany relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Germany.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Greece.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Hungary.

Convention with Italy relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Agreement with Italy for the Mutual Recognition of Passenger Ship Certificates and Emigrant Ship Regulations.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation and Supplementary Convention with Japan.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Latvia.

Commercial Agreement with Lithuania embodied in the exchange of Notes of 6th May, 1922, together with the Notes of November-December, 1929, and December, 1931, modifying and extending the original Agreement.

Convention with the Netherlands relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Convention with Norway relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Panama.

Treaty with Persia respecting Tariff Autonomy.

Convention with Poland relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Poland.

Convention with Portugal relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Agreement with Portugal respecting Flag Discrimination in Portuguese Ports.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Roumania.

Treaty with Siam for the Revision of Mutual Treaty Arrangements and Protocol concerning the jurisdiction applicable in Siam to British subjects.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Siam.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Spain, including the Convention and Notes of April, 1927, revising the original Treaty.

Treaty with Spain relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Agreement with Spain relating to the Treatment of Companies.

Notes exchanged with the Spanish Government relating to the Reciprocal Recognition of Load Line Certificates.

Convention with Sweden relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Convention with Turkey relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Turkey.

Temporary Commercial Agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Convention with the United States of America respecting Rights in the Tanganyika Territory (10th February, 1925).

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Yugoslavia.

7. The following countries give Tanganyika products most-favoured-nation treatment :—

Albania.	Germany.	Panama.
Austria.	Greece.	Persia.
Brazil.	Guatemala.	Poland.
Bulgaria.	Hungary.	Roumania.
Czechoslovakia.	Japan.	Siam.
Egypt.	Latvia.	Spain.
Estonia.	Lithuania.	Sweden.
Finland.	Norway.	Yugoslavia.

The table in Appendix No. II shows the chief external markets for the products of the Territory exported during 1934.

8. Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and the following countries have been extended to the Territory :—

Albania.	France.	Norway.
Austria.	Germany.	Panama.
Belgium (including Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi).	Greece.	Paraguay.
	Guatemala.	Peru.
Bolivia.	Hayti.	Poland.
Chile.	Hungary.	Portugal.
Colombia.	Latvia.	Roumania.
Cuba.	Liberia.	Salvador.
Czechoslovakia.	Lithuania.	San Marino.
Denmark.	Luxemburg.	Siam.
Ecuador.	Monaco.	Spain.
Estonia.	Netherlands.	Switzerland.
Finland.	Nicaragua.	Yugoslavia.

### III.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

#### The Central Government.

9. The Territory is administered by the Governor assisted by Executive Council.

The laws of the Territory are made by the Governor, with advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1926 (see Laws, Volume III, page 22). The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and thirteen official members and not more than ten unofficial members. The unofficial members are nominated by the Governor, without regard to representation of particular racial interests, or public bodies, as being particularly fitted to be of assistance to the Governor in the exercise of his responsibilities having regard to the interests of all communities in the Territory, native and non-native. The unofficial representation was at full strength during 1934, three of the members being Indians.

The powers of the Governor are defined in the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920, as amended by Article XLI of the Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1926, and the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1926,\* which amends the clause of the former Order in Council relating to the powers which may be delegated to the Governor's Deputy.

#### Departments of Government.

10. The principal Departments of Government whose headquarters are in Dar es Salaam are those dealing with Customs, Education, Finance, Legal matters, Justice, Lands, Mines, Medical work, Public Health, Police, Prisons, Posts and Telegraphs, Public Works, Railways and Surveys. The Veterinary, Tsetse Research and Geological Survey Departments have their main offices at Mpwapwa, Shinyanga, and Dodoma respectively; the Agriculture and Forestry Departments have their headquarters at Morogoro, and the Game Preservation Department operates from Arusha.

At the end of the year preliminary arrangements for the amalgamation of the Land, Survey, Geological Survey and Mines Departments were put in hand. The draft estimates for the combined departments were passed by Legislative Council at the budget session in October and it is proposed to bring the amalgamation into effect on the return from leave of the new Director in March 1935. A short note on the scheme, prepared when the decision was taken, together with the Chief Secretary's speech to Legislative Council in connexion with the Estimates for the new departments will be found in Appendix IV.

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\* Laws, Volume III, pages 6-28.



### Provincial Administration.

11. For administrative purposes, the Territory is divided into Provinces, each of which is in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner who is responsible to the Governor for the administration of his Province. The Provinces are divided into Districts in the charge of District Officers responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. During 1934 the Provinces of the Territory were as follows :—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Comprising Districts.</i>	<i>Area Square Miles.</i>	<i>Popula- tion Census 1931.</i>	<i>Headquarters.</i>
Northern	Mwanza, Maswa, Musoma, Kwimba, Bukoba, Bi- haramulo, Shinyanga.	51,200	1,390,609	Mwanza.
Western	Tabora, Kahama, Nzega, Kigoma, Ufipa.	85,165	679,692	Tabora.
Iringa	Iringa, Njombe, Rungwe, Mbeya.	43,985	491,911	Iringa.
Southern	Lindi, Mikindani, Kilwa, Masasi, Tunduru, Newala, Songea, Liwale.	54,970	543,413	Lindi.
Eastern	Dar es Salaam, Rufiji, Bagamoyo, Morogoro, Kilosa, Mahenge.	41,970	619,191	Dar es Salaam.
Central	Dodoma, Singida, Kondoa, Manyoni, Mkalama, Mwapwa.	36,320	579,712	Dodoma.
Tanga	Tanga, Usambara, Handeni, Pare.	13,530	355,914	Tanga.
Northern	Arusha, Masai, Mbulu, Moshi.	32,860	344,198	Arusha.

12. During the year the name of the Lindi Province was changed to the more descriptive title of the " Southern Province " and the Liwale division of the Kilwa District was established as a separate district. The small district of Pangani was included in the Tanga district, the administrative station at Pangani being retained as a sub-station of Tanga.

In order to serve the needs of the large and growing mining community in the Lupa area of the Mbeya District (Iringa Province) a new administrative station was opened at Chunya in January. An Administrative Officer and an Assistant Inspector of Mines were stationed there throughout the year. The portion of the Tabora District of the Western Province lying to the south of the River Rungwa was subsequently detached and added to the Mbeya District as it was found that this area could be administered more conveniently from the new station at Chunya.

### Native Administration.

13. The most important legislation affecting natives introduced in 1934 was the Native Tax Ordinance which repealed and replaced

the previous Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance (Cap. 63 of the Laws). It was considered that consolidation and amendment of the law governing the levying and collection of native taxes was due and that the old Ordinance which had been enacted in 1922 was no longer suited to present conditions. One of the principal changes brought about was provision for a system of graduated personal taxation based on the wealth of the individual taxpayer, the work of assessment being undertaken by the Native Authorities. It is proposed in the first instance to apply the system of graduation to the Bukoba District in the Lake Province and the Arusha and Moshi Districts of the Northern Province, where many natives now derive a considerable income from coffee growing and where the Native Authorities are sufficiently advanced to be able to carry out assessment. A further change was the raising of the age of liability for tax from 16 to 18 years which is also the minimum age under the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance.

Minor legislation included an amendment of section 7 of the Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance (Cap. 1 of the Laws) to conform with the provision in section 15 (3) of the Native Authority Ordinance that rules under section 15 of that Ordinance shall be "made known in such manner as is customary for the native community concerned", and not necessarily published in the *Gazette*.

During the year the Governor delegated to Provincial Commissioners power to "recognize" persons who by the laws of their tribe and the wishes of the people are the rightful successors to vacant offices of Native Authorities.

Power to consent to proceedings relating to offences by or against a Native Authority under sections 12 (2) and 14 of the Native Authority Ordinance were also delegated to Provincial Commissioners.

14. No event of outstanding political importance occurred during the year. The main feature of native administration was the struggle with climatic conditions and insect pests. Reports from nearly all quarters relate the hardships imposed by drought and locust invasions and the way they were faced. The tendency to adopt a fatalistic outlook towards adverse natural phenomena gave way to determined perseverance in the face of difficulties, and the degree to which economic standards were maintained and in some cases improved under the conditions obtaining reflects great credit upon the staff of the Government, the Native Authorities and the population of the Territory.

15. On the situation in the Northern Province the Provincial Commissioner reports as follows:—

"The partial failure of the rains in many places for the third year in succession as well as the locust invasions during



the harvest season added to the troubles of both natives and settlers ”

but

“ thanks to the excellent irrigation systems on the slopes of Kilimanjaro and Mount Meru the local natives have had an adequate harvest for their requirements and in addition have been able to find a ready market for their surplus food supply ”

and again

“ hitherto famine has been unknown in the Mbugwe country with the result that little effort has been made by the people to plant root crops but they have now been induced to do so. The Iraqw of Mbulu are to be congratulated on the magnificent way in which they assisted the Mbugwe by lending and giving them food during this period of stress.”

The Provincial Commissioner of the Tanga Province describes the conditions in that area thus :—

“ For the first six months of the year a succession of adverse circumstances pressed on the native inhabitants : drought, famine, locusts, epidemics and cattle diseases. The anti-locust campaign, particularly around Muheza and Korogwe, where infestations were heavy, was magnificently carried out . . . . For five months a daily average of 400 natives worked on organized lines round Muheza . . . . Vigorous campaigns were initiated to ensure larger plantings of cassava, potatoes and, later on, edible canna.”

In the Central Province much the same state of affairs existed and the Provincial Commissioner reports :—

“ In 1934 the failure of the late rains reduced the food crop to bare subsistence standards in every district. Famine relief measures have been taken in Singida, Manyoni, and Dodoma Districts. The Native Administrations are shouldering the cost of the relief in each case . . . . The Native Authorities have always regarded their balances as first and foremost a famine food fund . . . . Only the self help and mutual help of the clansmen have saved the situation year after year.”

The Eastern Province suffered like the others from locusts, but also had too much rain. The Provincial Commissioner writes :—

“ Once again there was a serious infestation of locusts throughout the Province and much damage was done to crops of all kinds including cotton and rice . . . . In addition to the depredations of locusts the Province suffered from excessive and unseasonable rains which had disastrous effects on what should have been a record cotton crop. The plants which survived the locust infestation were to a great extent ruined by the continuance of the long rains into June, July, and even August

in some areas. Generally speaking the Native Authorities and their people responded very satisfactorily . . . . There was a good harvest of locust-resisting root crops."

16. As regards economic crops, the vagaries of the weather had different effects in different parts of the Territory. In the Western Province, the production of groundnuts, which was considered the staple economic crop, was about half that of a normal yield, yet 25,000 tons of native produce, chiefly foodstuffs for areas threatened with food shortages, were exported as against 15,000 tons in the previous year. In the Bukoba District of the Lake Province, the native coffee crop totalled 10,230 tons valued at £330,000, a yield which had never been reached before. The cotton crop of this Province was also a record: 26,000 bales were exported, an increase of about 10,000 bales over the previous year. The drought followed by the delayed rain did much to eliminate disease in the cotton plants at Shinyanga in the Lake Province: on the other hand similar conditions with too much late rain ruined the crop in the Eastern Province.

17. Considerable advance was made in animal husbandry amongst the cattle owning tribes of the Central, Iringa, and Lake Provinces. Clarified butter and shade dried hides are rapidly becoming two of the most valuable exports from Dodoma, Iringa, Musoma, and Kwimba. On account of the capital required for the erection of shade-drying sheds and the purchase of milk separating machines these industries have tended to develop on co-operative or communal lines rather than on an individual basis. In the Central Province six new creameries were built and equipped and six drying sheds for hides were erected by the Native Administrations. The Provincial Commissioner, Iringa Province, reports in this connexion as follows:—

" During the year in the Iringa District two schemes which should confer considerable economic benefits on the Hehe were undertaken. Through the virtual withdrawal of the previous non-native manufacturers of clarified butter, opportunity was taken to establish a native clarified butter industry. Separators and churns have been purchased and a start is being made at selected centres at which instruction and inspection can be given. It is hoped that a product of an improved and uniform quality will be produced even superior to what at present is well known as "Iringa clarified butter". This scheme will be extended later to more centres as a result of the experience gained.

The second scheme is the marketing of hides. In the past, efforts to popularize the sale of hides have failed on account of the lack of knowledge required to shade-dry the hides in the proper manner and the disinclination of the native seller to wait for his money until such time as sales have been completed. In this instance the Native Treasury advances the



funds for the purchase of the hides and the payment of wages to the natives who prepare the hides, and reimbursements are made when the hides are marketed.”

In the Kwimba District of the Lake Province there is now a well established society for the marketing of native-made clarified butter. The Provincial Commissioner reports on it as follows :—

“ During March a clarified butter society was established at Kakora and was in operation for four months until the supply of milk dropped off on account of lack of local grazing. During those months, recurrent payments amounted to nearly £60 while revenue was £80. The Native Treasury made a free grant of buildings and equipment. The clarified butter produced was sold for the high price of Shs.18/50 per four-gallon tin. The membership ‘ card ’ of the society consists of a milk-can, the size of which varies according to the yield of the member’s cows. When thirty canfuls have been delivered the member is paid at a rate based on the price at which the last consignment of clarified butter was sold by the society. The society erected a shed for the shade-drying of hides and those of members are treated free, but a fee of 40 cents is imposed in respect of those of non-members.”

The clarified butter industry of Musoma in the Lake Province, of which mention was made in the Annual Report for 1933\* shows no sign of decline. Musoma clarified butter fetches about Sh.1 per kilogram and is one of the highest priced native clarified butters made in the Territory. The establishment of this industry in the Musoma District, as elsewhere, has been assisted by Native Treasury funds.

18. In the vast acacia bush areas of the Western, Southern, and Central Provinces there are numerous species of trees yielding gum which, if properly graded and refined, has a considerable commercial value. Trade in gum arabic has been carried on in a very desultory fashion for many years. In order to stimulate the trade, an Administrative Officer who holds an agricultural degree has been sent to the Sudan to study the methods of production and marketing in Kordofan, where it plays an important part in the economic life of the natives. The development of this trade should be of value to the more indigent native peoples of the Territory as it can take place only in the infertile bush areas where agricultural, pastoral, and almost every other kind of economic development is fraught with difficulty.

19. Having regard to the conditions obtaining throughout the year, the tax collection has been satisfactory and reflects great credit on all concerned in its collection. The method of collection by instalments, described in paragraph 13 of the Annual Report for

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\* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 93 of 1934.

1933,\* was continued in the same areas and extended to the gold field of Saragura in the Lake Province. Close attention to assessment was rewarded by a record collection in the Iringa Province and an unprecedented rapidity and ease of collection in the Lake Province, where two-thirds of the tax due were realized by the end of August. At the same time, in the Tunduru District of the Southern Province where the assessment has led to a reduction in the tax rate, a record number of taxes were paid. In six cases out of the total of seven readjustments of the 1933 rates of tax took the form of a substantial reduction, yet the total sum collected in the Territory exceeded that collected in any year subsequent to the financial depression. The single case of an increase in the tax rate occurred at Arusha in the Northern Province where tax was raised from Shs.12 to Shs.14 to meet the interest and sinking fund on a debt owed to Government for the purchase of certain private land for the local tribe. It seems clear that the annual assessment fulfils its function by securing an equitable incidence of taxation between districts. Experience to be gained during 1936 with the graduated tax will, it is hoped, in time fulfil a similar function between individuals.

20. A satisfactory tax collection naturally affects the financial condition of the tribal funds throughout the Territory since the share of hut and poll tax receipts paid in to the Native Treasuries forms some 80 per cent. of their total revenue. The accumulated surplus balances of the Treasuries amounted to some £130,000 at the close of the year, but it must be remembered that the units are numerous, of varying degrees of prosperity, and completely independent of each other.

21. At the Twenty-fifth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, M. Sakenobe enquired what progress had been made with the programme of concentration of the natives in the Southern Province, mentioned in paragraph 20 of the Annual Report for 1933.\* The necessary preliminaries for giving effect to the policy described in that paragraph were proceeded with during 1934. After a consultation between the Provincial Commissioner and the Sleeping Sickness Officer, an area in the Lindi and Masasi Districts was selected for the first survey. An agricultural surveyor has been chosen for the work, which includes a detailed survey both for sleeping sickness and agricultural requirements, and will commence his operations early in 1935. Meanwhile in 1934 the Southern Province experienced an abnormal rainfall which secured an exceptionally heavy harvest of food crops. Of the Masasi District, the Provincial Commissioner reports a degree of prosperity which the District had not known for a long period.

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\* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 93 of 1934.



22. The famine conditions in the Dar es Salaam District of the Eastern Province to which reference was made in the 1933 Report, did not recur, but in the adjacent district of Bagamoyo the food shortage became such that it was found necessary for Government to organize extensive relief works. In the Handeni District of the Tanga Province food and seed were again supplied to the native population at Government expense. The conditions necessitating these measures were in each case the result of scanty or delayed rains combined with locust infestations. Steps were taken to stimulate the planting of drought and locust resistant root crops throughout the Eastern and Tanga Provinces and it was due to these that the food shortages were not more widespread. The total cost to Government of famine relief works during 1934 amounted to over £12,000.

23. In contrast to the struggle for existence among the people living in the Bagamoyo and Handeni Districts may be set the comparative affluence of the inhabitants of the Bukoba District in the north-west corner of the Territory, where the rain seldom, if ever, fails, and the locusts have not been a burden. Here, writes the Provincial Commissioner,

“ a food shortage simply means a shortage of bananas which, of course, is the staple food. Generally speaking the Bahaya have more than enough money to buy themselves food of other kinds, even if they run short of bananas. Moreover the banana not only feeds them but mulches and protects the coffee, their main economic crop, with the result that the manual labour which they need to perform is slight indeed compared with their neighbours to the south and on the other side of the lake.”

24. But it is not only a state of indigence which gives rise to difficult problems; that prosperity also has its problems is evident from the following three illustrations.

The Provincial Commissioner, Lake Province, writing of the Bahaya of the Bukoba District states:—

“ The young man of Bukoba has much leisure which he uses for social intercourse and for indulgence in litigation—in the latter of which he is an adept . . . . In the Native Courts of the Bukoba District no less than 12,849 cases were heard during 1934.

Another problem which is being tackled at present (in the Bukoba District) is that of the young men who have never undertaken manual labour and who are awaiting their fathers' demise in order to inherit their landed property. If an old man has a number of sons, and the latter in the course of years have sons of their own, the outcome is obvious, and is one which can only be met by the young men of the present day asking their chief for additional land, and planting thereon economic and



food crops. It is a matter of some difficulty, however, to get these boys to understand the urgency of the position and to make use of the hoe."

The Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province writes as follows of the prosperous and intelligent Chagga tribe of the Mosh District, whose coffee crop realized over £50,000 in 1933 :—

" The Chagga are keenly interested in education and the ways and means of extending educational facilities are constantly occupying their minds. Though nothing concrete has yet eventuated, discussions among themselves have taken place at which the question of contributing a small sum per taxpayer for education has been put forward. The District Office reports that the necessity for ensuring that youths with small clerical knowledge are not turned out in excess of requirement is continually being impressed upon the people but the invariable gist of their reply is that only by education can the succeeding generations hope to maintain ' their place in the sun ' ".

The officer in charge of the Sukuma of Kwimba District writes :—

" One of the most notable features of native affairs (in the Kwimba District) during 1934 has been the increase in the people's cash income . . . . This was due to the successful cotton crop which gave approximately £47,000 to the native producers of the District. The Hut and Poll Tax collections for the year amounted to £28,300. Of this total £14,500 had been paid before the commencement of cotton marketing. Probably £12,000 of the remainder was found from cotton sales. It follows that when all tax obligations had been met a sum of £35,000 remained in the hands of the natives from cotton alone. For a few months the people appeared to be prosperous. Meetings were held in various parts of the District with a view to directing the money into the most beneficial channels of expenditure, e.g., on selected seed, better houses, agricultural implements, ox-carts, bicycles, simple strong clothing, soap, household utensils, or reserve food supplies. Such advice availed little and only in rare cases was the money spent with care or foresight. During September and October the native dances were better attended than in previous years and the backs of all the young men were covered with multi-coloured silk raiment. The Sukuma has not yet learnt the value of money and he has insufficient foresight to spend it wisely. It was pleasing to see a large number of new bicycles on the roads but it was also distressing to see so much money spent on useless cheap goods."

25. It may be appropriate at this point to refer to the questions put by Mlle. Dannevig at the Twenty-fifth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission.

There was no connexion between the increasing desire to punish adultery by imprisonment, reported by the Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province, and the remission of plural wives tax granted to the inhabitants of the Western Province (with the exception of the Ufipa District) for the year 1933. The remission of the plural wives tax in the Western Province was a measure governed purely by economic considerations. The Western Province, never wealthy and mainly dependent upon the export of native agricultural produce for its livelihood, became impoverished owing to the combination of the financial depression with extensive locust depredations. The rates of tax payable for the year 1933 were accordingly reduced and the plural wives tax remitted altogether. As conditions improved and the locusts did not reappear the plural wives tax was restored in 1934. As regards the increasing desire to punish adultery by imprisonment, there is no doubt that natives generally disagree with the European conception of adultery as a tort and a social disgrace rather than a crime, and feel that a greater deterrent is required. There is, however, no antipathy to polygamy such as Mlle. Dannevig observed in West Africa. It has long been recognized by Government that it is not the rôle of legislation, but rather of education, to alter these conditions, and it is encouraging to note a tendency among educated Africans to regard adultery as involving a definite social stigma.

26. In attempting to review the course of native administration of the Territory during the past year, it is necessary to have regard to the fact that there is a marked absence of uniformity and a consequent danger in generalization. It may be of use to give a bird's-eye view of the principal variations of types to be met with in each Province.

In the Northern Province the Provincial Commissioner has included in his charge the industrious Chagga cultivating coffee with their own remarkable system of irrigation and terracing on the slopes of Kilimanjaro, and marketing it through their co-operative union. Nearby are the less forward Arusha and Meru peoples struggling in the footsteps of the Chagga and hoping shortly to form a co-operative society of their own for the marketing of their crops. Beyond them are vast plains inhabited by the Masai, still living a nomadic life on a blood and milk diet and with very little real contact with civilization.

In the Southern Province, the Provincial Commissioner administers a huge area largely covered with bush infested with the tsetse fly and sparsely populated with isolated settlements of natives of the Yao, Konde, and other tribes. His main problem is to keep them properly fed.

In the Eastern Province, the work of the Provincial Commissioner is largely concerned with the detribalized natives living in the coastal belt. Members of almost every East African tribe may be found there, and even among the indigenous population there



is little tribal solidarity. Its hot, humid, and enervating climate appears so to affect the people that Administrative Officers have their energies taxed to the full to stir up the requisite initiative amongst them by which they may raise themselves above subsistence level.

In the Western Province, on the other hand, the main feature of native administration is its tribal solidarity. The Nyamwezi, who number nearly half a million, had their tribal chiefs with all the hierarchy of state officials long before European government was established. They have adapted themselves with the minimum of trouble to European rule and together with the Sukuma people of the Lake Province form the native agricultural backbone of the Territory.

In the Central Province periodic droughts continually impose hardships on the population, but the altitude and climate being higher and drier than that of the coast, the native people are rather more virile. Though there are large areas of tsetse fly-bush, the largest tribe, the Gogo, are mainly pastoral and one of the Provincial Commissioner's main concerns is to secure sufficient grazing for their herds by means of reclaiming bush area from the tsetse.

In the Lake Province, the Provincial Commissioner has nearly one and a half million natives to administer, most of whom are clustered round the shores of Lake Victoria. Of these the Bahaya of Bukoba have already been mentioned. On the side of the Lake opposite to the Bahaya live a wild and primitive tribe of semi-nomadic pastoralists known as the Kuria. The central part of the Province is populated with the industrious and law-abiding Sukuma, by whose diligent husbandry the comparatively poor land to the south of the Lake is made to produce cotton, groundnuts, simsim, and other crops for sale in addition to necessary food.

In the Iringa Province, the Provincial Commissioner has his headquarters in the Iringa District, an area of over 11,000 square miles with a population density of 7.3 to the square mile. The neighbouring district of Mbeya is half as large again and has but five persons to the square mile. In the southern corner of the Province, however, lies the small Rungwe District with a population of 111 to the square mile, the densest in the Territory. While the Hehe tribe living in the Iringa District have a continual struggle to supply themselves adequately with food, the Kukwe and Nyakyusa peoples of the Rungwe District enjoy a heavy and regular rainfall and a really cold climate which provide rich pastures for their livestock and ensure an unfailing food supply.

In the Tanga Province, as in the Eastern Province, the Provincial Commissioner is largely concerned with detribalized natives of the most varied origins who live on or near the coast. At the same time, however, he has, in the Pare District, a homogeneous tribe of some 50,000 Pare to administer indirectly.

### **Native Courts.**

27. As in previous years the Provincial Commissioners report favourably on the Native Courts in their Provinces. The Provincial Commissioner, Lake Province, writes :—

“ The Native Courts continue to improve not only in acumen and expedition but also in the quality of the records.”

From the Western Province comes the following :—

“ Though the efficiency of the presiding Chief varies, there is no reason to fear that the courts do not give what is desired, fair play to native litigants, according to the customs which they understand. Administrative Officers examine the records of the Native Courts at regular intervals. It must not be understood that they regularly sit with the Courts in the Western Province, where there are 111 Native Courts.”

An interesting experiment is being carried out in the Western Province. Two native areas have been amalgamated and, in place of several small Courts which have been found wanting, a Court has been instituted which travels from place to place. The president of the Court is the Chief who sits with not less than three of the minor Chiefs. There are 17 such Chiefs all of whom are members of the Court. So far the experiment has been successful.

The Provincial Commissioner, Central Province, reports :—

“ The Native Authorities have wielded their judicial powers far more fearlessly in the preservation of law and order. . . . It is a great tribute to the work of the Native Courts that, during the past troublous five years, the peace of the countryside has been so undisturbed. They are true courts of the people.”

The right of appeal from the Court of first instance by stages up to the Governor is appreciated, but few appeals go beyond the Provincial Commissioner of the Province. It is interesting to note that of the twenty-three appeals made to the Provincial Commissioner, Lake Province, the majority were from the Bukoba District where, as previously stated, the people have an inherent love of litigation for its own sake.

28. Statistics showing the number of cases tried during the year in the Native Courts of the Territory and including particulars of the punishments ordered, the number of persons convicted for certain specified offences, and the number of appeals will be found in the Appendix to the Annual Reports of Provincial Commissioners on Native Administration for the year 1934, copies of which are being supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

### **Native Treasuries.**

29. Since 1930 a separate paragraph of the Annual Report has been devoted to a description of the main activities of the various Native Treasuries, and a brief outline of the methods by which they work would seem opportune.



In every administrative district of the Territory, with the exception of Mafia Island and parts of the Tanga District, the finances of the Native Administrations are managed by means of their own Treasuries. Each Treasury is financially self-contained and independent of the others and submits its annual budget for the Governor's approval. Ninety-three separate Treasuries were operating at the beginning of 1934. In cases of failure of the actual revenue to reach the estimate it sometimes becomes necessary for Government to assist a Native Treasury with a grant-in-aid to balance its budget, but such occasions are rare and during 1934 only four Treasuries were so assisted, the total value of the grants being £535.

The Treasury staffs are entirely native and wherever possible local natives are employed. Each Treasury has its current bank account and, if it can afford to do so, keeps a sum on fixed deposit at the bank as well. The Native Administration's share of the Hut and Poll Tax receipts is paid by Government draft into the current account each month. The remainder of the revenue, which consists of court fees and fines together with other customary or prescribed dues such as market dues, ferry fees, beer brewing licences, etc., is collected in cash and paid direct to the Native Treasury. The expenditure under the budgetary allocations approved by Government is made by cash or cheque as occasion demands and is strictly accounted for by the Native Treasury. Supervision of the whole process is exercised by the Administrative Officer in charge.

30. In 1934 the Native Treasuries have maintained the financial position regained last year and in some instances have improved upon it. The general position is very satisfactory.

The expenditure of Native Treasury funds on works of public utility has expanded although it has not yet reached previous high levels. In the Njombe District of the Iringa Province over £1,300 has been spent in opening up the native wheat growing areas; in the Rungwe District of the same Province £1,600 was spent in road improvements.

## **GENERAL.**

### **Conference of East African Governors.**

31. One meeting of the Governors' Conference was held during 1934. The Governors of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika and the Acting British Resident of Zanzibar met at Nairobi early in May and the principal subjects discussed were :—

- (1) The co-ordination of transport in East Africa.
- (2) The restriction of production of tea in East Africa.
- (3) The rationalization of the sugar industry in East Africa.
- (4) The utilization of East African timbers.
- (5) The Report\* of the Commission of Enquiry into the

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\* Cmd. 4623.



Administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters (Bushe Report).

(6) Native Policy in relation to :—

(a) Drinking of methylated spirits by natives.

(b) Native taxation.

(c) Licences to prisoners to be at large.

(d) Overstocking of native reserves.

(e) Native production and marketing.

(f) The value of a Tropical African Course for Administrative Probationers.

(g) The repatriation of destitute natives.

(7) The Co-ordination of research in East Africa.

(8) Education as regards :—

(a) General policy for African education.

(b) Retention of the Inter-Territorial Language (Swahili) Committee.

(c) Collection of school fees in respect of children from neighbouring territories.

(d) Report of the Directors of Education, 1933.

1.—*The co-ordination of transport in East Africa.*

32. The proposal to create a central Transport Policy Board for the purpose of eliminating uneconomic competition in transport between Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda had been discussed at the Conference held in October, 1933, and the matter referred to the Secretary of State. As the Secretary of State's observations on the subject had not been received, no further proposals were made.

2.—*The restriction of production of tea in East Africa.*

The International Tea Committee's proposal to limit the production of tea in all the tea producing countries of the world in order to prevent over-production was discussed in its relation to East Africa and the proportionate acreages for minimum planting requirements in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland were considered. Representatives of the tea producers of Kenya and Tanganyika had already met in Nairobi and had agreed to the limits on a minimum economic basis as being 1,000 and 2,900 acres respectively. The Conference agreed that in the event of the proposed limits being accepted by the International Tea Committee legislation would be introduced to prevent further planting except under licence. The legislation was introduced in Tanganyika in November.

3.—*The rationalization of the sugar industry in East Africa.*

The proposal to regulate the sugar output of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory by means of a quota system was discussed and the Governor of Tanganyika Territory intimated that in the

interests of Tanganyika, a sugar company which was under formation at Moshi and anticipated beginning to produce in about two years time, would have to be considered in any quota scheme agreed upon.

#### 4.—*The utilization of East African timbers.*

The proposal to appoint a joint Forest Utilization Officer for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika was discussed. The Governor of Tanganyika drew attention to the present lack of funds for this purpose and indicated the advisability of first carrying out a survey of the Tanganyika forest reserves.

#### 5.—*The Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of Justice in Criminal Matters.*

A proof text of the Report was laid before the Conference. The Conference agreed that the recommendations of the Report which concerned one Government only should be dealt with by that Government directly with the Secretary of State and also that certain recommendations which had been already accepted did not require further discussion.

The Conference, having discussed the Report as a whole and expressed its collective agreement with the views contained in the despatches printed as an annexure to the Report, recorded its considered view that the non-professional magistrate was an invaluable and irreplaceable instrument, and that the object to be achieved was not the elimination of the Administrative Officer as a magistrate but the improvement of his efficiency in that capacity.

The remaining recommendations of the Report were then dealt with *seriatim*.

#### 6.—*Native Policy.*

The Conference had under consideration a Report by the Advisers on Native Affairs to the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika who had met under the Chairmanship of Mr. P. E. Mitchell, C.M.G., M.C., then Secretary for Native Affairs, Tanganyika, at Mwanza in August, 1933.

(a) *In relation to the drinking of methylated spirits by natives.*—The Conference did not consider that the situation in East Africa justified the prohibition of the manufacture of methylated spirits. It held the view that further endeavours should be made to find a suitable denaturant and noted that the Government of Uganda was ready to pursue this question with the industry and to inform the other Governments of the results achieved. For the present, the use of caoutchoucine as a denaturant is under consideration.

(b) *In relation to native taxation.*—Certain minor points were discussed, such as the remission between Governments of taxes collected from natives of one territory resident in another, and the extension of the collection by instalment system.



(c) *In relation to licences to prisoners to be at large.*—The Report of the Native Advisers recommended that provided that there were no legal obstacles, reciprocal arrangements should be made between the three territories so that prisoners released on licence in one of them might return to their homes even if they were in another territory and might be required to comply there with the conditions of their licences. The Conference was in general sympathy with these proposals, but, unless there were considerable numbers involved, doubted whether it was desirable to put them into force at present especially if there were legal difficulties.

(d) *In relation to overstocking in native areas.*—The Conference agreed that the question of overstocking where it existed or was likely to occur should generally be attacked on the following lines :—

(i) Education of the native with regard to livestock and its by-products as produce for sale, rather than as wealth to be hoarded.

(ii) Education of the native to adopt meat as a normal constituent of his daily diet so that livestock might be regarded as a normal source of food supply and the general standard of public health might, at the same time, be raised.

(iii) Establishment of markets and of factories for the manufacture of by-products and development of stock trade routes to these markets and factories from over-stocked or well-stocked areas.

(iv) Extension of areas suitable for stock by conservation of water, afforestation, and reclamation of fly areas.

(v) Education as to the value of quality as opposed to quantity.

The Conference was opposed in principle to compulsory reduction of stock by direct Government action but recognized that circumstances might arise in certain areas when this action might be necessary.

The Heads of the Departments concerned have been advised of the views of the Conference on this subject.

(e) *In relation to native production and marketing.*—The Report of the Advisers on Native Affairs was discussed but no further action was proposed in this connexion.

(f) *The value of a Tropical African Services Course.*—Minor details with regard to the lectures considered suitable for the instruction of Administrative Probationers were discussed.

(g) *In relation to the cattle trade with Zanzibar.*—No recommendations were made.

(h) *In relation to the repatriation of natives.*—The Conference noted the recommendations made in the Report of the Advisers on Native Affairs that the repatriation of destitutes should, as far as possible, be carried out by officers of the Administration without



resort to unnecessary correspondence between Governments and that full particulars of the deportee's tribe, place of origin, etc., should be ascertained by the Administrative Officers. The Conference also noted that these recommendations were being acted upon and accordingly made no further comment.

#### 7.—*The co-ordination of Research in East Africa.*

The Conference agreed that the reports of the Research Conferences should be circularized to scientific and technical institutions and given to the Press. It also agreed that Governments, when any Research Conferences were arranged, should be requested to ensure that their Departments concerned circulated at a very early date programmes of research and memoranda on the items for the agenda in order that corresponding Departments in other territories might have adequate time for consideration. It was decided that joint Trypanosomiasis, Medical, Veterinary, and Agricultural Research Conferences should be held during 1935 and that, if possible, an officer from England should be obtained to preside at them. The Conference recorded its appreciation of the extent to which co-operation in tsetse research work already existed and trusted that the respective Governments would continue to extend it.

#### 8.—*Education.*

(a) *General policy with regard to African education.*—The Conference agreed to the following statement of policy:—

(i) To extend elementary vernacular education and make it the basis of all higher education for the purpose of developing the people on the lines most suitable to their environment. The two essentials for this purpose are (i) adequately trained male and female teachers and (ii) a curriculum aimed deliberately at practical instruction in agriculture including animal husbandry.

(ii) To provide training for a limited number (dependent on the financial resources of the territory) to fill posts for which they were suited in the administrative and technical services.

(iii) Female education is recognized as being as important as that of the males and every effort should be made to reduce the present disparity.

(iv) To provide technical and vocational training to meet all needs and also to give instruction with a view to improving housing conditions.

(v) To give grants-in-aid for the encouragement of voluntary effort in carrying out the above four points on the understanding that state schools, where necessary, are not excluded.

(vi) To utilize institutions in the neighbouring territories for higher education where accommodation is available rather than build new institutions.

(vii) To provide an adequate European staff for supervision and inspection work.

(b) *The retention of the Inter-Territorial Language (Swahili) Committee.*—The Conference endorsed the recommendation of the Conference of Directors of Education that economies could not be effected in the Inter-Territorial Language Committee without impairing its efficiency. The central aim of the Committee is to promote the standardization and development of the Swahili language.

(c) *The collection of school fees in respect of children from neighbouring territories.*—The Conference agreed that all pupils attending educational institutions common to the East African territories should pay the same rate of fee, and secondly that each Government should accept responsibility for the payment of fees in respect of pupils proceeding from its territory to a Government institution in another territory.

(d) *The Report of the Directors of Education 1933.*—The Report was discussed and the Conference noted that the Governments of Uganda and Tanganyika Territory agreed with the principles enunciated by the Directors of Education and were taking such action as was necessary.

The following subjects were also discussed at the Conference :—

The registration and survey of vessels on Lake Victoria.

The Trade and Information Office for East Africa in London.

The co-ordination of commercial legislation.

Terms and conditions of service for European officers.

Fishery research in the East African Lakes.

#### **Arrival of Sir Harold MacMichael, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor and Commander-in-Chief.**

33. Sir Harold MacMichael, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., formerly Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government, arrived in the Territory on the 19th of February, 1934, on appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

#### **Changes in Personnel.**

34. Mr. D. J. Jardine, C.M.G., O.B.E., Chief Secretary to the Government, left the Territory on appointment as Principal Representative in North Borneo of the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company in February. He was succeeded by Mr. P. E. Mitchell, C.M.G., M.C., formerly Secretary for Native Affairs.

Mr. E. C. Richards, Provincial Commissioner of the Lake Province, was appointed Deputy Chief Secretary and Secretary for Native Affairs on 6th September, 1934.

Sir Joseph Sheridan, Chief Justice, was transferred to Kenya in October and Mr. S. S. Abrahams, formerly Chief Justice of Uganda, was appointed in his place.



Mr. E. Adams, O.B.E., Comptroller of Customs, died in England on 15th November while on leave pending retirement on medical grounds. Mr. J. H. McQuade, Deputy Comptroller of Customs, acted as Comptroller up to the end of the year.

Mr. C. B. Francis, K.C., Attorney-General, departed on appointment as Judge of the High Court in Northern Rhodesia in November, and was succeeded by Mr. R. H. Drayton, formerly Legal Draftsman, Palestine.

Dr. A. H. Owen, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, departed from the Territory on leave pending retirement on 19th November. Dr. R. R. Scott, M.C., Deputy Director of Sanitary Services, acted as Director of Medical and Sanitary Services up to the end of the year.

### **Liquidation of Ex-Enemy Property. Closing of Accounts.**

35. In response to questions by Lord Lugard at the Twenty-Fifth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission the British Accredited Representative promised that further details of the Liquidation Fund would be given in the Annual Report for 1934.

The accounts of the Custodian of Ex-Enemy Property were finally closed in April, 1933, and a report was drawn up by the Custodian, the late Mr. Ernest Adams, O.B.E., which was published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam. Copies of this report, which furnishes all the information desired, save the explanation of the item of £9,000 Surplus on Commission, have now been forwarded to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

As regards the sum of £9,000 the position was that section 41 of the German Property (Liquidation) Ordinance, 1921, provided that the expenses of the Department of the Custodian of Enemy Property should be met by charging a commission (subsequently fixed at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.) on the capital amount or value of all property at any time vested in or collected by the Custodian and that this commission should be paid to the Treasurer of the Territory as revenue. The Custodian, however, also deducted commission at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from the interest earned on the invested proceeds of liquidation. The sum so realized amounted to £9,272 and was paid over by him to Government and credited to revenue in 1932 and 1933. The Administrator of German Property in London then maintained that this charge was not a legitimate one and his contention was upheld. The sum was accordingly refunded to the London Clearing Office in October, 1934.

### **Research Conferences.**

36. A conference on the co-ordination of agricultural research and plant protection was held at the Amani Research Station in Tanganyika from the 12th to 15th February, 1934. It was attended by Agricultural Research Officers from Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Nowell, C.B.E.,



Director of the Research Station. The principal subjects discussed were coffee research, the co-ordination of entomological and mycological research, and plant protection in relation to (1) plant imports from external sources, (2) inter-territorial plant exchange and, (3) the working of the Central Quarantine Station. The report of the conference was published by the Government Printer, Nairobi.

A conference on the co-ordination of veterinary research was held at Kabete in Kenya from the 6th to 10th January, 1934. It was attended by Veterinary Research Officers from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, under the chairmanship of Major H. H. Brassey Edwards, Deputy Director of Agriculture (Animal Industry) Kenya. The principal subjects discussed were the various animal diseases encountered in East Africa. The report of the conference was published by the Government Printer, Nairobi.

No other research conferences were held during the year under report.

### **The Gibb Report on Railway Rates and Railway Finance in East Africa.**

37. In paragraph 5 of the observations on Tanganyika in the Permanent Mandates Commission's Report to the Council in respect of the year 1933, a request was made for information as to which of the recommendations made by Mr. Gibb it is proposed to adopt. At the end of 1934 the matter was still under consideration and was on the agenda for the meeting of the Governors' Conference in January, 1935.

### **Customs Policy.**

38. During 1934 there was no change in the Customs policy mentioned in paragraph 30 of the Annual Report for 1933. The statistical memoranda there referred to have now been compiled and are under consideration.

### **The Economic Situation.**

39. Details regarding the financial position of the Territory are given in Section IV, Public Finance.

It would almost seem that in Tanganyika the abnormal is becoming the normal. For a number of years in succession the regular cycle of seasons which is generally associated with a tropical country in a monsoon area has been broken by unexpected droughts through the usual wet seasons and unseasonable rains during the ripening and harvesting periods. On the old scale of plantings, prior to the intensive stimulation of native agricultural activity, the tale of the last three years would have been a dismal one. As it is, the continued increase in the output of the chief commodities represents only a part of the increased exertions of the native population. Given a series of normal years, the result would be less a raising of existing records than the setting up of entirely new standards of productions.

The plantings for the 1935 season show that efforts have in no way been relaxed nor are there any indications of discouragement among native cultivators. It must be left to the weather conditions of the next few months to decide whether 1935 is to be a year of achievement on a new level or a repetition of the relatively depressing experiences of the preceding years.

As compared with 1933 the trade returns of the year under review show a further improvement in the economic condition of the Territory. Although the general conditions obtaining were again marked by low prices, locust infestation and unseasonable weather conditions, there was an increase of 4 per cent. in the value of domestic exports and an increase of 20 per cent. in the value of imports. The advance in import values was due principally to increased importations of (a) development goods such as building material, machinery, iron and steel manufactures, motor lorries, motor spirit, etc.: and (b) cotton piece-goods, blankets, cigarettes, sugar, boots and shoes: indicating an increase in the purchasing power of the natives.

Experience suggests that the desire of the native for goods such as apparel, bicycles, and cigarettes is accumulative and infectious rather than sporadic and individual, and there is no more powerful incentive to greater economic effort among primitive races than the wish to own articles which may be got only in exchange for the fruits of their industry. Agricultural and industrial exhibitions, at which useful and attractive articles are brought to notice, play a useful part in the stimulation of native production and are worthy of encouragement.

The export returns promise a broadening of the basis on which the economic future of the Territory may be built. A record output of gold is only an earnest of what may be the early outcome of an intensive examination of gold-mining prospects. The comparative failure of the groundnut crop, the calamitous effect of unseasonable rains on record cotton plantings in the eastern areas, the destruction of native food crop by drought and locusts, and the continuation of low prices for most of the indigenous products of the Territory might well have nullified the promise of 1933. On the contrary, not only have the gross volume and value of exports been increased but there is evident everywhere a feeling of persistent optimism and above all a strengthening of the spirit of co-operation and mutual confidence which has always marked the relations between the administration and the general community in Tanganyika. Nothing would be more prejudicial to an official campaign for increased production and development than a lack of such confidence and trust, and its existence is perhaps the most favourable augury for the future welfare of the Territory.

Further detailed information regarding trade will be found in Section VII, Trade and Economics.



### Game.

40. The protection of game is effected by legislation regulating the shooting and capture of animals and by the establishment of Reserves which are of the following kinds :—

(i) *Complete Reserves*.—Areas in which, except on the authority of a Governor's Licence granted for scientific or administrative reasons, no person shall hunt or photograph any animals.

(ii) *Closed Reserves*.—Areas in which no person may enter for the purpose of hunting or photographing game except with a written permit from the Provincial Commissioner of the Province in which such is situated, or from a District Officer to whom power to issue such permits has been delegated.

(iii) *Closed Areas*.—Areas in which a game licence shall not be deemed to authorize the hunting of any animal.

(iv) *Partial Reserves*.—Areas in which certain species are protected.

There are thirteen Complete Reserves, two Closed Reserves, two Closed Areas, and five Partial Reserves.

The sale or offering for sale of the meat of any game animal by any person unless duly licensed in that behalf by the District Officer is prohibited.

Regulations are in force prohibiting (1) approach by motor vehicle or aeroplane; (2) the use of a motor vehicle or aeroplane for the purpose of hunting, killing, or capturing; (3) the shooting at any game animal from within two hundred yards of a motor vehicle or aeroplane; and (4) the use of a motor vehicle or aeroplane for driving or stampeding game.

During the year, legislation was enacted to abolish the Resident's Temporary Licence and to reduce the fee for a Resident's Full Licence to £10. The number of animals allowed to be hunted on Visitor's and Resident's Licences of both kinds was also reduced by legislation.

### Tsetse Reclamation.

41. The reclamation of land from tsetse fly is effected by co-operation between the Tsetse Research Department, the Provincial Administration, and the native population. The value of organized bush clearing having been clearly brought home to natives by the excellent results already achieved in various parts of the Territory, their labour is cheerfully given to the schemes prepared. The usual method adopted is for the staff of the Tsetse Research Department first to carry out a detailed survey of the area, recommend a scheme and indicate exactly where and how the clearings entailed should be made, and for the officers of the Administration and the Chiefs to organize and direct the native effort on pre-arranged lines.



The Tsetse Department assists in supervision, technical or other, as required, and it is thus ensured that the work is done on a scientific basis.

All the clearings are on the lines recommended by the Tsetse Research Department as a result of successful experience in similar conditions elsewhere and are directed to the breaking off of blocks of infected bush for subsequent treatment by methods which the Department is developing and improving. Thus wholesale destruction of bush is avoided.

An account is given below of the reclamation work carried out in the Western, Lake, Central, and Northern Provinces.

*Western Province.*—In the Igurube area of the Nzega District a reclamation programme was begun under the direction of officers of the Tsetse Research Department. It aimed at the exclusion of fly of the *swynnertoni* species which had gradually found their way down from the borders of the Lake Province and threatened to infest a large cattle-grazing area. The scheme also included the clearing of an area of bush infested by *glossina morsitans* in order to join up two stock grazing areas.

In the Kahama District a large reclamation programme was drawn up but had to be postponed owing to the extensive calls on local labour occasioned by a recurrence of locust infestations.

An important project to reclaim a large area of fly-bush to the south of Tabora in order to relieve the congested regions of Ngulu, Unyanyembe and Igalula is now under consideration. The cattle in the cleared concentration area at Nyonga, mentioned in paragraph 31 of the Annual Report for 1932,\* are flourishing and have increased five-fold. During 1934 a native, on his own initiative, introduced ten head of cattle into the Uruwira concentration. Although this entailed a journey of 100 miles through fly country, nine out of the ten animals survived the passage.

*Central Province.*—Since the policy of barrier clearings was abandoned and tribal effort concentrated on attracting and fixing settlement where it is most likely to stem the advance of the fly, the work of tsetse reclamation in the Central Province has gathered momentum and volume. In 1932 the whole population of south Manyoni was concentrated along the River Kisigo and in fly-free islands at Itumba, Iwozia, Chabutwa, and Ifanguli. These settlements have expanded and no cases of sleeping sickness were reported from the whole area during 1933 and 1934.

In 1933 the incidence of sleeping sickness in Mkalama made it advisable to continue the policy of evacuation and controlled settlement. In 1934 Singida was threatened with infection and, as operations to be effective had to be on the grand scale in that district, the tribal authority made an order that every able-bodied man should annually give ten days' work and feed himself when called

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\* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 81, 1933.

up by his local headman for tsetse reclamation. The Council of Chiefs in Mkalama passed the same order, and now the Council of Chiefs in Kondoa are legislating along the same lines for a big reclamation scheme in their country during 1935.

In consequence 24,000 men cleared eight and a-half square miles of rich plain country in Singida on which 48 families have already commenced cultivation, and there is little fear that this controlled settlement will not be able to hold up the advance of the fly for all time on that section. In Mkalama 17,000 men cleared  $18\frac{1}{2}$  square miles of country and, as it is well watered fertile land, close settlement should again offer a permanent barrier to any advance of the fly in that area. The objective is the creation of a belt of settlement two miles wide around the densely populated fly-free plateau country of both districts. By treating the problem in both districts as one the perimeter of the protected area for both tribes is shortened.

In Manyoni fly-infected bush was cleared near Saranda station since the fly was entering the trains. But here again hope of any permanent amelioration of the fly position must rest on a belt of fixed settlement further north which would deny water to the game which, at certain seasons of the year, fill the whole valley with fly.

In Kondoa clearing and settlement proceeded along the Bubu and Kikora Rivers. Fired by the example set by the Turus and Aniramba, the Irangi and Sandawe have legislated and budgeted for a similar mobilization of their tribal man-power during the coming year.

In Mpwapwa a widening of the corridor cut across the riverine bush infested by *G. pallipedes*, which were causing mortality on the veterinary farms, was carried out under veterinary supervision.

Dodoma fortunately has no fly within its border and alone of the six districts in the Central Province has had to find neither men nor money to fight the fly. But the tribal effort against the tsetse elsewhere can only be described as magnificent. Not only have the tribesmen affected supported over 40,000 men with food for ten days hard bush cutting but they have carried the whole cost of the campaign. Two or three agricultural surveyors from the Sleeping Sickness Department gave invaluable advice and help but other European supervisors were paid from Native Treasury Funds.

*Northern Province.*—In the Mbulu District the main problems to be faced are :—

(a) In the north, to prevent a juncture of the Manyara-Eyassi fly in the region of Endabash and to make a definite attack on the Manyara fly by pushing clearings north from Endabash.

(b) In the south-east to reclaim for the Gorowa tribe the land to the east and south of Ufiome Mountain.



(c) In the south, to prevent the encroachment of fly northwards along the Bubu River and generally to prevent the invasion of the Barabaig country by fly from the south.

(d) In the south-west, to protect Bassotu and Bassodesh from invasion from the west.

(e) In the west, to make a frontal attack upon the huge belt of fly that fringes the east border of Eyassi and stretches south-west to Mkalama.

(f) In the east, to complete and maintain the chain of clearings along the line of fly advance between Babati and Ndareda, thus isolating the Mbugwe fly from the Bubu invasion.

During the year under report, despite an unanticipated diversion of supervisory staff and funds to famine relief in the Mbugwe area, further valuable reclamation work was effectively carried out.

In the north of the district an area of approximately seven square miles was cleared by 1,000 men at a cost of 10 cents per acre. In addition some two square miles of existing clearing near Barayi, where ring barking had proved unsuccessful, were re-cleared. An Administrative Officer supervised the operations.

To the south-east of the district a preliminary clearing was made in an area to the south of Galappo by members of the Gorowa tribe under the supervision of an officer of the Tsetse Research Department. This tribe has been retreating before the fly in the Galappo country for years and it is proposed to reclaim further land in this area during the forthcoming season.

A Field Experiment Officer of the Tsetse Research Department carried out a detailed survey of the Bubu fly area near Massagaloda to the south of the district and has thus made possible the preparation of a reclamation programme which it is proposed to carry out in 1935. Later in the year the same officer also surveyed the Yaida, Tlawi, and Bassotu areas and the results of his work are at present receiving consideration. In the east of the district the clearing in the region of the Endasagu Estate was extended.

*Lake Province.*—The Provincial Commissioner reports as follows :—

“ Voluntary tribal labour has again been forthcoming in generous numbers for the furtherance of the work of tsetse reclamation in the Kwimba, Maswa, and Shinyanga Districts. It was intended to continue with the work started last year in the Musoma District but owing to a food shortage in the Ikoma Chieftdom the project had to be abandoned.

“ In the Kwimba District the programme of bush clearing in Buhungukira, commenced in 1933, was continued during May by the communal effort of 7,000 men, who each devoted ten days to the work. Owing to the necessity for economy on supervisory staff



the maximum number in camp at any one time was limited to 2,500 men. The work was accordingly spread over three consecutive periods of ten days.

“ From 5th September to 10th October 300 men working in three gangs undertook the clearing of a twelve-mile strip of bush lying on both banks of the River Simiyu. The country situated in the Kwimba District on the west bank had previously been cleared and opened up for settlement during the years 1928 to 1930. The thick riverine growth remained and proved to be a danger to cultivators on account of the cover for baboon and pig and to pastoralists on account of tsetse. The bush has now been cut.

“ Camps were established for the Buhungukira and Simiyu clearings both of which were visited by the Senior Health Officer. Adequate medical facilities were provided. An Administrative Officer and an officer of the Tsetse Research Department were present during practically the whole of the total period of two and a half months.

“ In addition to these two major works of reclamation the clearing of scrub bush was undertaken by 2,000 men from two areas in the Nera Chiefdom in October. As a result a corridor one mile wide and three miles long between the wind-mill at Kimiza and the heavily stocked areas of central Nera was cleared. This strip of bush had provided cover for an annual incursion of cattle-raiding lion from Sengerema which had taken heavy toll on local herds.

“ In the Maswa District 3,500 men gave their voluntary labour during the year in continuation of the programme drawn up in 1933. The Migumo-Simiyu corridor was completed and cleared to a width of two miles. This corridor now effectually separates the main block of bush to the east of the District from that lying in the centre. An old clearing at Mwamwita in the Itilima Chiefdom was widened to a width of one mile over a length of four miles. A safe passage to the extensive grazing of the Wida Mbuga was thus opened up for cattle with Itilima. In this connexion the District Officer reports as follows:—

‘ The west end of the Mbuga, where water is available, was fairly extensively used in 1933, cattle passing through fly or round a bush promontory six miles east; this year there has been a vast increase of temporary influx by the widened corridor, and at the maximum in October, almost 8,000 head were on the Mbuga. The 100 square miles, thought to be the area in the past, is probably nearer 40 to 50, but even so there remains a large reserve of grazing, and development of water supplies has commenced. The Mbuga contains a fair amount of well drained soils above the lowest level, and in consequence settlement is being attracted.’

“ In the Shinyanga District 13,500 men turned out during the year for a period of 10 days each. The work was mainly concentrated on the consolidation of the reclamation gains of previous

years on the Huru-Huru plains but certain new projects were also commenced. A summary of the year's work is contained in the following extract from a report by the District Officer, Shinyanga :—

‘ Important new work was commenced in eastern Uduhe where a corridor is being cut from the grazing grounds of Semagedi to the Hendawashi plains and the Wembere steppe. It is hoped to complete this corridor in 1935 when the Kitalala fly-bush will be isolated from the Meatu bush. A large corridor was also commenced from the east of Chieftainess Nzile's headquarters in Samuye in a south-easterly direction to cut off a large section of fly-bush. Fly are certainly fewer in number in this bush than last year and it is anticipated that in a few years it will be sufficiently free to allow of settlement. Further earth tanks were dug in the Huru-Huru plains and the fringes of the isolating clearing protecting the plains cut back into line. Clearings made at the request of certain Chiefs include Ilola (Luhumbo) and Mihama (Usiha) as the most important. A second instalment of work was carried out on the important projected corridor from the western settled area of Shinyanga to the Huru-Huru plains.’

“ A good fall of rain in December rapidly filled the new earth tanks in the Huru-Huru plains and in a very short time it was reported that some 25,000 head of cattle were grazing there. The number has, however, considerably decreased since and it is evident that the new areas which have been opened up are at present used by cattle-owners as emergency grazing only. It is hoped eventually to persuade them of the importance of resting the home pastures during the rains and of moving their stock into the newly reclaimed plains during this season. With the provision of adequate water-supplies and a safe passage to the Huru-Huru plains it only now remains to overcome the characteristic conservatism of the people for this object to be attained.

“ The only other reclamation in the Lake Province which was carried out during the year was in the Msalala Chiefdom of the Mwanza District, regarding which the District Officer reports as follows :—

‘ The people of the Msalala Chiefdom, under the leadership of their Chief, Chasama, have voluntarily undertaken the clearing of bush annually for a number of years past. In view of his age the Chief felt that he could no longer undertake the full responsibility for and control of this work and this year asked that assistance in supervision and the supply of tools might be rendered by the Tsetse Research Department, as has been the custom in other parts of the Province.

‘ The Department readily acceded to the request of Chief Chasama and a preliminary survey was made. It was found that although the clearings carried out in previous years had certainly achieved the object of the people, viz., the provision



of new land for settlers, their efforts had been somewhat disjointed and the sum total of their activities could not be said to have formed a sound anti-tsetse programme. However, this year the work followed the lines conceived by the Chief and the people themselves. Over 700 men turned out and a further area of land was thrown open to cultivation.

' Work in Msalala in future years will be co-ordinated with that in adjacent districts and the energies of the people will be guided into a definite anti-tsetse policy. A small sum to provide for the issue of meat to labour has been included in the Native Treasury estimates for 1935.' "

### Tsetse Research.

42. The Department has continued its experimental work, most of the finance being provided from the Colonial Development Fund. The operations of the Department covered the following:—

(1) An investigation of great practical importance has been made of a considerable *G. morsitans* area just south of Tabora. Large seasonal evacuation of country has been shown to exist in a year such as 1933-34, with corresponding concentration and assailability of the flies in very small areas. Surveys elsewhere have revealed areas of other types to which cheap measures appear applicable. A scheme of experimental attack against *G. morsitans* corresponding to that which exists in Shinyanga against *G. swynnertoni* is being worked out. Success here would be of very wide value indeed.

(2) Laboratory work on the effect on *G. morsitans*, *G. swynnertoni* and *G. pallidipes* of varying combinations of temperature and humidity is in progress.

(3) The effect of feeding tsetse on different bloods has commenced. Some bloods are proving definitely deleterious to the flies. This work has a strong bearing on the question of game destruction for the elimination of tsetse.

(4) The parasite *Syntomosphyrum glossinae* has not been successful against *G. palpalis*, being unable to withstand the high-humidity content of the spaces betwixt soil-grains and in humus.

(5) An experiment in the isolation of a great area of Gall Acacia wooding, infested only through contact with normal fly-bush, has been highly successful. Great numbers of cattle now graze there.

(6) Protection of the bush against grass-fires for some years in succession, resulting in densification. There appears to be no doubt of the promise of this measure against *G. swynnertoni* under (e.g.) the conditions of Shinyanga. The experiment has been extended to much larger areas of country to test the probability that colonies of flies will be left that may need special attack.



(7) The same measure is providing excellent protection from tsetse to two roads along which it has been tried. The experiment in planted evergreen thicket barriers is also showing good results.

(8) The probable usefulness of non-burning against *G. morsitans* in particular types of country is also becoming apparent from the results of an experiment at Itundwa (Kondoa-Irangi).

(9) Burning so early in the year that the grass will barely burn results also in densification of the bush in high rainfall areas although its action is slower than that of not burning at all, it may in some cases be more practicable. It is said to have been useful in Nigeria and country is being devoted to its trial here.

(10) Discriminative clearing accompanied only by native type grass-burning. This, tried in two blocks in Shinyanga has produced a great fall in fly-density. Strong hopes are entertained from it for three species of tsetse.

(11) Generally the following are the present very striking figures in Shinyanga as regards the average density of the flies per 10,000 yards of transect during 1933-34 :—

Density in all untreated blocks of country—from 75-160 flies per 10,000 yards of transect.

Density in blocks now under treatment, by whatever method—from 10-20 flies. The original general density in these last, and in the reclaimed blocks, ascertained by reconnaissance in 1923, was between 150 and 300 flies per 10,000 yards.

(12) An investigation of the habits and ecology of *G. palpalis* in Musoma has been in progress but has been interrupted by leave movements.

(13) It is feared that the measures which are so promising in relation to *G. morsitans* and *G. swynnertoni* may favour the increase of the important fly *G. pallidipes* where this is present. A research officer has accordingly been detailed to investigate very fully the habits and ecology of the last-named species with a view to the discovery of methods of exterminating it.

(14) Important experiments have been carried out as regards the crossing (a) of clearings by *G. swynnertoni* and (b) of dense deciduous thicket by *G. morsitans*.

(15) The preliminary work of the experiment in the effect of destroying the food-animals of the fly has proceeded.

(16) Surveys of the fly advances and fly-situations in Singida, Handeni, Maswa, Nzega, Kitalala, Msalala and Semagedi, Ufiome, the Barabaig country, western Mbulu and Pangani have been carried out with a view to reclamation measures.

(17) Contact has been maintained with the work in Kenya and Uganda.

### **Soil Erosion.**

43. Government is taking active steps to deal with this problem by means of a multitude of minor operations—the planting of trees, contour ridging and tracing, the damming of gullies, etc.—carried out by local endeavour under local stimulus and supervision to suit local conditions.

In the Shinyanga District and the adjoining portions of the Lake Province, where the problems of over-stocking and erosion are most urgent, the measures undertaken include comparatively extensive planting of wind-breaks, the reclaiming of large areas of land for settlement and grazing, improved water-supplies and the establishment of grazing reserves.

In the existing state of the Territory's finances large-scale and more expensive anti-erosion schemes cannot at present be undertaken.

It has been realized that local energies should not be wasted owing to lack of knowledge or disregard of what has been done successfully in similar conditions elsewhere in the country, and the Director of Agriculture has therefore been entrusted with the exercise of a general supervision over all anti-erosion activities with a view to avoiding mistaken effort and lack of correlation.

To assist the Director a Sub-Committee of the Standing Advisory Committee on soil erosion was appointed in February.

In Appendix VI to this Report a memorandum will be found summarizing what is being done in the Territory.

### **Co-operative Societies.**

44. With the assistance of a grant from the funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, an Administrative Officer was detailed to undertake a course of study in co-operative organizations abroad. Mr. R. C. Northcote, M.M., District Officer, the officer selected, left for Ceylon in December and after a study of the systems in practice there he will proceed to India and Burma for further investigations, returning to Tanganyika towards the middle of 1935. Two further applications for registration under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance (No. 7 of 1932) were received from native agricultural societies at the end of 1934.

### **Locusts.**

45. The tropical migratory locust has not been greatly in evidence during the year. There was some egg-laying during January in Biharamulo, at the south-west corner of Lake Victoria. During the same month laying was reported in Ufipa, where hoppers were again present in March. No further reports were received until September, but it is believed that migratory locusts were present



either in small swarms or in mixed swarms with the red locust in number of areas to the west of 33° longitude. Flying swarms were reported from Ufipa in September. During November swarms were reported from all parts of the Tabora District, and mixed swarms moved south-east from Lake Rukwa towards Mbozi and Tukuyu. Egg-laying took place on a limited scale south and west of Tabora and in Kasulu during November, and hoppers emerged during December.

The Territory was seriously involved in the large scale northerly breeding migration of the red locust, which began in December 1933, and continued through January. Invading swarms crossed our southern border from Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa, and, joined by swarms of our own, swept northwards with diminishing vigour, until only a small proportion passed into Kenya. At the end of the first week in January egg-laying had taken place as far north as the Central Railway, and soon after in the Northern Province. In many localities there were two or three distinct layings. The adults of this generation had disappeared in most parts by the end of January except in the vicinity of Kilimanjaro and the Usambara Mountains where they persisted until March.

The first fliers were reported from the Southern Province and from the south of Morogoro District at the end of March. Hoppers persisted in the Kilimanjaro area until July. The young swarms until September showed a general tendency to move northwards. Foot-hills, mountains and well-wooded country were attractive, and swarms disappeared from most of the open settled areas. During October there was a great increase in the number of ambulant swarms reported owing, no doubt, to an exodus from the dense bush and forests. Some swarms in the extreme south showed southerly movement, but generally no special tendencies were to be noted, the swarms appearing to diffuse over the country-side rather than to fly definitely. There was no pre-breeding migration on a large scale in December, but egg-laying in small diffuse patches was reported from a number of localities during the month.

Locusts caused considerable damage to food crops in the Territory but the loss was by no means proportionate to the degree of infestation. Anti-locust measures were energetically undertaken in all locust infested areas, resulting in the destruction of countless bands of hoppers during the first three months of the year. The direct cost of the anti-locust campaign (exclusive of the salaries of Government officials employed on the work) was approximately £4,500.

### Frontier Cases.

46. At the Twenty-fifth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, M. Sakenobe enquired as to the method of settling frontier disputes.

In the interests of the administration of justice in the areas contiguous to frontiers, the closest liaison is maintained between the Administrative Staff of the Territory and of all the neighbouring



territories. Procedure in the case of adjacent British Dependencies is governed by the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, as applied to the Territory (Volume III, Laws, pages 13, 57 and 164) and in the case of adjacent foreign territories by the Fugitive Criminals Surrender Ordinance (Chapter 12 of the Laws). No political frontier disputes have occurred.

### **African Civil Service.**

47. At the Twenty-fifth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, M. Sakenobe asked for further information regarding the constitution of the African Civil Service (paragraph 130, page 81 of the 1933 Annual Report) and the efficiency bar examination. Mr. Calder stated that details would be given in next year's Report.

The African Civil Service is divided into clerical and non-clerical branches and comprises Africans, Arabs and Somalis whose salaries are not less than Shs.60 *per mensem*. Only natives of Tanganyika Territory are normally eligible for appointment but Africans who are not natives of the Territory may, in special circumstances, be admitted. Members are required to contribute to a Provident Fund. The efficiency bar examination to which M. Sakenobe referred is a test which must be passed by African District Sanitary Inspectors before they can proceed beyond a salary of Shs.70 per month. The test consists of two written papers, one on elementary science and physiology and the other on hygiene and of a viva voce examination in these subjects. Suitable tuition is given to candidates.

It may be added that, on the introduction of the Local Civil Service, the African Civil Service will cease to exist, all members being transferred to the new service. The scales of salary and conditions of service are almost identical, though the new service will provide opportunities for greater responsibilities and higher salaries than the present African Civil Service.

### **Local Civil Service.**

48. At the Twenty-fifth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission M. van Rees enquired whether anything further had been done with regard to Sir Stewart Symes's proposals for the creation of a Local Civil Service in Tanganyika. Mr. Calder promised that full particulars would be given in the report for 1934.

The Local Civil Service will include all locally engaged subordinate employees of any race who are not eligible for pensionable status. Draft regulations have been prepared and approved by the Secretary of State and are ready to be introduced immediately the Bill creating the Government Employees' Provident Fund becomes law. The enactment of this Ordinance has been delayed as it was considered desirable that the Bill should be examined by a Committee which the Secretary of State has appointed to consider the general questions of Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Schemes and Provident Funds. The Committee has not yet completed its task.

The draft regulations for the Local Civil Service provide for salaries extending from a minimum of Shs.60 *per mensem* up to a maximum of Shs.500 *per mensem*, for annual leave varying from 21 to 27 days according to the grade of the employee, for sick leave for free transport for employees and their families on leave transfer, first appointment and termination of appointment and for discipline.

### **Delimitation of the Frontier between Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika.**

49. The position with regard to the Convention on the delimitation of the frontier and its subsidiary Convention on the use of waterways along the frontier line at the end of 1934 was that reported by the Accredited Representative of the Belgian Mandate Territory to the Permanent Mandates Commission on the 8th November, 1934 (vide Permanent Mandates Commission's Twenty-sixth Session's minutes, page 137). It is hoped that agreement will finally be reached early in 1935.

### **Cinematography.**

50. An Ordinance to regulate cinematograph theatres and the making and exhibiting of cinematograph pictures was promulgated on the 20th February, 1930, and rules under this Ordinance were published in 1931. Under the Ordinance Cinematograph Licensing Boards are appointed where necessary for the purpose of censoring films for exhibition. Powers for issuing permits for the making of films are at present vested in the Cinematograph Licensing Board in Dar es Salaam but it is proposed to amend the Ordinance to reserve these powers to the Governor in Council. Cinematograph entertainments have for the most part been restricted to the capital where the first permanent theatre in the Territory was opened in 1929. Silent films of both European and Indian origin were shown until 1932 when sound apparatus was installed. In 1934 a second theatre was built and equipped with sound apparatus. Both theatres have bi-weekly changes of programme of English "talkies" and usually weekly programmes of sound films from India. The theatres are well patronized by both the European and Indian sections of the community but the Africans have as yet shown little interest, due in part to the cost of admission and to the type of films shown. Advantage has been taken recently of the air mail services to import popular films quickly from England. Films after being exhibited in Dar es Salaam are seldom exhibited in other parts of the Territory but are forwarded to other territories or returned to South Africa.

The Dar es Salaam Licensing Board consists of 20 members who work in an honorary capacity. As there are usually five programmes to be censored each week and an examining Board consists of three or more, members are usually called upon to

ensor films once a week. The Indian members of the Board are primarily responsible for the censorship of films from India. Since the advent of sound films in February, 1932, approximately 1,500 films have been submitted to the Licensing Board in Dar es Salaam. The number submitted for censorship during the last year has steadily increased and as many as 35 films a week are now submitted for censorship. The Board is empowered to restrict exhibition to non-natives only and exercises its discretion in this matter fairly strictly, but the majority of short films are passed for exhibition to all sections of the community.

### Scouting.

51. There was a great advance in Scouting among Indians in the Territory and the first European troop was registered.

The figures as at the Annual Scout Census on 30th September are appended and since that date five more Indian troops have been registered, viz. 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Dar es Salaam and 1st Mafia.

#### *African.*

<i>Name of Group.</i>			<i>Scouters.</i>	<i>Rovers.</i>	<i>Scouts.</i>	<i>Cubs.</i>
1st Bukoba	...	...	1	—	37	—
1st Gera	...	...	1	—	21	—
1st Maruku	...	...	2	—	18	—
1st Bugene	...	...	1	—	17	—
1st Kanazi	...	...	1	—	15	—
1st Kalema	...	...	1	—	—	Troop being reformed.
1st Katoke	...	...	2	—	21	
			9	—	129	—

#### *Indian.*

1st Dar es Salaam	...	...	1	—	32	—
1st Tabora	...	...	1	—	11	—
2nd Tabora	...	...	1	—	18	8
1st Mwanza	...	...	2	—	23	8
1st Moshi	...	...	2	12	—	—
2nd Moshi	...	...	1	—	14	12
1st Tanga	...	...	2	—	18	—
			10	12	116	28



*European.*

<i>Name of Group.</i>	<i>Scouters.</i>	<i>Rovers.</i>	<i>Scouts.</i>	<i>Cubs.</i>
2nd Dar es Salaam ...	2	9	5	10
Grand Total ...	21	21	250	38

Total all ranks including Commissioners and non-Executive ranks 338.

**Colonial Development Fund.**

52. The Colonial Development Fund was established in 1929 by His Majesty's Government to assist Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories in furtherance of schemes likely to aid and develop agriculture and industry.

During the year the following free grants were approved from the Colonial Development Fund:—

	£
Establishment of wireless stations, Moshi,	
Dodoma and Mbeya ... ..	2,789
Sisal research ... ..	5,550
Sleeping sickness research ... ..	5,000

The grants approved in previous years were detailed in the Annual Reports for 1931 and 1932.\*

**IV.—PUBLIC FINANCE.****General Financial Position.**

53. The revenue for the year 1933, exclusive of the Railways, amounted to £1,564,538 or £3,383 less than the estimate. There were no serious variations on individual items as compared with the Estimates. The revenue for 1931-32 amounted to £1,522,368. 1933 thus shows a slight improvement in the revenue position.

Expenditure on recurrent services, exclusive of the Railways, during the year amounted to £1,640,801. In addition, a sum of £10,993 was spent on Public Works and £3,399 on compounding the stamp duty on the transfer of stocks in connexion with the Guaranteed Loan 1952-72. The net saving in expenditure as compared with the estimate amounted to £54,873; this was effected by the continuance of a policy of economy and by reductions in programmes of works and services to the minimum compatible with the efficient working of the administrative machine.

The year's transactions resulted in a deficit of £90,655, which compares favourably with the estimated deficiency of £142,145.

\* Non-Parliamentary Publications, Colonial Nos. 71 and 81, 1932 and 1933 respectively.

The following statement gives the position as at 31st December, 1933 :—

	£	£	£
Surplus balance at 31st December, 1932 (exclusive of Railways) ... ..			715,644
Revenue for 1933 ... ..		1,564,538	
Ordinary expenditure for 1933 ...	1,640,801		
Extraordinary expenditure for 1933 ... ..	10,993		
Expenses of issue of Guaranteed Loan 1952-72 ... ..	3,399		
	<hr/>	1,655,193	
Deficit for the year 1933 ... ..			90,655
Surplus balance at 31st December, 1933 ... ..			<hr/>
			£624,989
			<hr/>

The actual figures for 1934 are not yet available but the estimated position to the 31st December, 1934, is as follows :—

	£	£	£
Surplus balance at 31st December, 1933 ... ..			624,989
Revised estimate of revenue, 1934 ... ..		1,709,684	
Revised estimate of expenditure, 1934 :—			
(a) Recurrent and special ...	1,685,405		
(b) Extraordinary ... ..	9,600		
	<hr/>	1,695,005	
			14,679
Estimated excess of assets over liabilities at 31st December, 1934 ... ..			<hr/>
			£639,668
			<hr/>

The above does not include the figures relating to the Tanganyika Railways.

The results of the Railway working for the year 1933 were as follows :—

	£	£
Recurrent expenditure (excluding debt charges) ... ..	353,328	
Debt charges ... ..	291,399	
	<hr/>	644,727
Revenue ... ..		532,092
		<hr/>
Deficit for the year 1933 ... ..		£112,635
		<hr/>

The Railway revenue for the year showed an increase of £24,481 as compared with the estimate while the savings on expenditure amounted to £26,532; excluding debt charges which amounted to £291,399, the working profit was £178,764. Expenditure has been reduced to a minimum. The surplus balance of £36,764 as at 31st December, 1932, was turned into an excess of liabilities over assets of £75,871 as at 31st December, 1933. The estimated Railway position to the 31st December, 1934, is as follows :—

	£	£
Excess of liabilities over assets at 31st December, 1933 ... ..		75,871
Revised estimate of expenditure, 1934 ...	702,000	
Revised estimate of revenue, 1934 ...	557,000	
	<hr/>	145,000
Estimated excess of liabilities over assets at 31st December, 1934 ...		<hr/> £220,871 <hr/>

The estimated combined surplus balance of the Territory as at 31st December, 1934, is therefore as follows :—

	£
General account ... ..	639,668
Less Railway account ... ..	220,871
	<hr/> £418,797 <hr/>

### Revenue and Expenditure.

54. The following is an analysis of the revenue for the year 1933 (exclusive of Railways) :—

#### *Duties, Licences, Taxes, etc.*

	£	£	Per cent.
Hut and Poll Tax ... ..	590,231		
Non-Native Poll Tax ... ..	31,534		
House Tax ... ..	18,904		
Tax on Official Salaries ... ..	38,159		
Customs Duties ... ..	404,730		
Trade Licences ... ..	39,553		
Other Licences and Taxes	67,713		
Fines and Miscellaneous duties ... ..	26,297		
	<hr/>	1,217,121	77·80



	£	£	Per cent.
Brought forward ...		1,217,121	77·80
<i>Receipts from Government Services.</i>	...		
Receipts from specific services ... ..	29,140		
Miscellaneous Fees and Receipts ... ..	46,437	75,577	4·83
<i>Undertakings of a commercial character (apart from Railways).</i>			
Post Office ... ..	71,178		
Conservancy and Water ...	15,313		
	<hr/>	86,491	5·53
<i>Revenue from Government Property.</i>			
Land Sales, Rents, etc. ...	68,922		
Royalties ... ..	19,521		
Sale of Ivory ... ..	14,842		
Interest ... ..	16,715		
Nyanza Salt Mines ...	6,200		
Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company, Limited ... ..	3,150		
	<hr/>	129,350	8·27
<i>Surplus on Commission Account of the Custodian of Enemy Property ...</i>		995	0·06
<i>Grants from Colonial Development Fund ... ..</i>		25,208	1·61
<i>Reimbursements in respect of expenditure charged to Public Works Extraordinary in previous years...</i>		5,191	0·33
<i>Contributions to Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme</i>		24,605	1·57
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		£1,564,538	100·00

The following tables show the revenue and expenditure, exclusive of Railways, under the various heads since 1930-31. The full details of revenue and expenditure will be found in the Treasurer's Report for the year 1933, copies of which have been furnished to the Permanent Mandates Commission :—

*Heads of Revenue.*

	<i>Actual Revenue 1930-31.</i>	<i>Actual Revenue 1931-32.</i>	<i>Actual Revenue April to December 1932.</i>	<i>Actual Revenue 1933.</i>	<i>Revised Estimate 1934.</i>	<i>Estimate 1935.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs:						
Import Duties ...	565,997	411,354	299,752	404,730	445,000	475,000
Excise Duties ...	—	432	4,849	7,460	11,500	12,000
Miscellaneous Dues ...	3,827	2,238	1,776	2,565	2,500	2,500
Licences, Taxes, etc.:						
Licences, Trade ...	51,688	42,992	39,884	39,553	42,000	42,000
Licences, Vehicle ...	12,328	12,904	7,606	20,071	21,000	21,000
Miscellaneous Licences ...	24,239	20,666	17,639	20,400	21,000	21,700
Taxes, House ...	31,082	28,645	20,442	18,904	18,000	18,000
Taxes, Hut and Poll ...	700,852	537,033	459,428	590,231	605,000	628,000
Taxes, Non-Native Poll ...	—	—	29,399	31,534	34,000	34,000
Taxes, Non-Native Education ...	—	13,047	—	—	—	—
Taxes, Municipal ...	8,760	8,570	12,289	11,663	12,000	11,000
Taxes, Package ...	—	—	—	412	7,000	—
Taxes, on Official Salaries ...	—	10,471	32,073	38,159	37,000	37,000
Taxes, Sugar ...	—	—	—	8,403	12,000	12,000
Stamp Duties ...	12,947	10,274	7,935	11,041	14,000	13,000
Miscellaneous Taxes ...	12,994	13,725	9,223	11,995	15,000	15,900
Fees of Court or Office, receipts for, or in aid of, specific						
Government Services and reimbursements ...	119,353	127,579	96,171	115,496	117,000	130,398
Posts and Telegraphs ...	70,843	69,753	73,300	71,178	73,000	77,800
Revenue from Government Property ...	81,277	66,358	58,330	80,372	85,000	87,050
Miscellaneous ...	40,836	98,594	84,084	49,772	35,000	36,260
Interest ...	—	—	—	—	21,050	24,100
Colonial Development Fund ...	11,653	39,714	33,154	25,208	39,184	36,896
<i>Total</i> ...	£1,748,676	1,514,349	1,287,334	1,559,147	1,667,234	1,735,604
Land Sales ...	802	1,351	1,653	200	2,000	600
<i>Total</i> ...	£1,749,478	1,515,700	1,288,987	1,559,347	1,669,234	1,736,204
Reimbursements in respect of expenditure charged to						
Public Works Extraordinary in previous years ...	—	6,668	1,904	5,191	—	—

## EXPENDITURE.

<i>Heads of Expenditure.</i>		<i>Actual Expenditure 1930-31.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 1931-32.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure April to December, 1932.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 1932.</i>	<i>Revised Estimate 1934.</i>	<i>Estimate 1935.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
		£	£	£	£	£	£	
<i>Ordinary Expenditure—</i>								
Charges on account of Public Debt	...	49,913	66,598	31,975	100,208	114,700	85,740	4·96
Pensions and Gratuities	...	20,784	39,088	37,527	79,080	77,500	72,000	4·17
The Governor ...	...	8,709	9,197	6,666	9,853	9,200	12,164	0·70
Secretariat ...	...	22,656	19,654	13,945	17,355	16,700	17,234	1·00
Legislative Council ...	...	1,427	1,494	856	1,050	500	670	0·04
Printing and Stationery	...	12,099	11,840	7,707	11,974	11,900	15,453	0·89
Provincial Administrations	...	240,727	228,778	162,769	186,152	183,015	192,657	11·15
Native Administrations	...	157,124	122,435	107,931	137,733	145,000	145,000	8·39
Administrative (Tsetse) Reclamation	...	5,079	1,273	863	—	—	—	—
Treasury	...	19,660	19,419	13,308	16,617	17,800	18,001	1·04
Customs	...	38,209	38,349	28,170	35,435	35,000	34,757	2·01
Labour ...	...	15,729	8,632	—	—	—	—	—
Interest	...	—	—	—	—	—	2,050	0·12
Audit ...	...	9,916	8,287	9,143	13,446	12,000	12,386	0·72
Judicial	...	23,397	23,104	17,338	22,530	25,000	26,726	1·55
Legal ...	...	7,378	6,366	4,668	7,349	6,900	6,975	0·40
Administrator-General	...	5,420	5,938	4,843	6,227	5,500	6,198	0·36
Police ...	...	144,781	100,601	77,932	100,639	102,700	105,066	6·08
Prisons...	...		36,173	28,735	37,510	37,800	38,720	2·24
Medical and Sanitation	...	261,519	222,343	157,493	190,716	190,000	190,928	11·05



Veterinary ... ..	...	55,218	51,336	36,196	44,754	42,000	41,614	2.41
Education ... ..	...	111,302	122,666	73,824	89,355	87,500	84,641	4.90
Military (King's African Rifles)	...	102,066	102,550	62,991	82,352	83,000	83,405	4.83
Miscellaneous Services	...	96,642	64,564	40,801	60,606	76,500	42,860	2.48
Posts and Telegraphs	...	70,786	82,325	63,829	80,973	79,500	84,352	4.88
Agricultural Department	...	63,967	66,062	46,589	60,234	68,500	64,245	3.72
Forestry Department	...	26,877	22,616	14,631	18,280	17,500	15,207	0.88
Game Preservation	...	15,680	11,315	5,007	8,993	9,640	10,916	0.63
Railways ... ..	...	—	—	—	—	233,871	53,719	3.11
Refund of Railway Profits	...	—	40,678	—	—	—	—	—
Mines ... ..	...	8,680	7,878	5,714	6,367	7,300	49,214	2.85
Lands ... ..	...	7,583	7,891	5,958	7,712	8,200		
Geological Survey	...	12,360	8,885	9,362	10,666	10,900		
Surveys ... ..	...	40,845	34,423	21,317	{ 18,854	18,500	3,645	0.21
Aviation ... ..	...	—	—	—	{ 6,323	4,000		
Subventions ... ..	...	—	—	—	—	—	26,428	1.53
Township Authority, Dar-es-Salaam	...	1,535	2,225	11,017	14,599	16,550	18,569	1.08
Public Works ... ..	...	{ 78,628	65,259	52,375	45,750	48,000	53,724	3.11
Transport ... ..	...	{ 14,514	11,287	46,347	7,426	7,600		
Public Works Recurrent	...	69,048	66,181	29,990	69,815	75,000	61,913	3.58
Colonial Development Fund	...	15,147	33,585	—	33,868	34,000	34,993	2.03
<i>Total Ordinary Expenditure</i> ...	...	£1,835,405	£1,771,295	£1,242,817	£1,640,801	£1,919,276	£1,712,170	99.10
<i>Extraordinary Expenditure—</i>								
Public Works ... ..	...	267,096	49,633	12,347	10,993	9,600	15,470	0.90
Guaranteed Loan 1952-72 ...	...	—	—	—	3,399	—	—	—
		£2,102,501	£1,820,928	£1,255,164	£1,655,193	£1,928,876	£1,727,640	100.00

The following is the Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Territory (exclusive of Railways) as at 31st December, 1933 :—

<i>Liabilities.</i>			<i>Assets.</i>		
	£	s. cts.		£	s. cts.
Deposits ... ..	153,910	12 61	Cash ... ..	478,542	14 56
Drafts and Remittances ... ..	6,337	13 35	Imprests ... ..	30	0 00
Unexpended balance of Guaranteed Loan, 1948-68 ...	1,812	12 53	Investments ...	62,058	19 77
Unexpended balance of Guaranteed Loan, 1951-71 ...	175,827	2 37	King's African Rifles Clothing Reserve Store, London ... ..	4,295	0 00
Excess of Assets over Liabilities...	624,988	10 51	Advances ... ..	58,278	10 33
			Railway Liability to Territory ...	304,482	8 71
			Unallocated Stores	55,188	18 00
	£962,876	11 37		£962,876	11 37

The Railway Statement of Assets and Liabilities at the same date is as follows :—

<i>Liabilities.</i>			<i>Assets.</i>		
	£	s. cts.		£	s. cts.
Deposits ... ..	9,043	9 46	Cash ... ..	93,543	8 41
Unexpended balance of Guaranteed Loan, 1948-68 ...	5,788	13 30	Cash on short call, London ... ..	263,000	0 00
Unexpended balance of Guaranteed Loan, 1951-71 ...	281,898	2 38	Unallocated Stores	156,631	16 39
Advances from Government ...	304,482	8 71	Advances ... ..	12,159	18 83
Payments due but not made ...	13,642	16 71	Earnings due but not received ...	13,376	3 49
			Recoveries due from staff but not received ...	273	3 61
			Excess of Liabilities over Assets ...	75,870	19 83
	£614,855	10 56		£614,855	10 56

### Currency.

55. The currency which is controlled by the East African Currency Board in London, is common to Kenya and Uganda as well as Tanganyika. There has been no material alteration in the amount of currency in circulation within the three territories during the year.

### Loans from the Imperial Treasury.

The position as regards these loans is as follows :—

Total loans received ... ..	£	3,135,446
Repaid, 1930-31 ... ..	£	9,555
„ 1931-32 ... ..		2,541
„ 1933 ... ..		2,319
		14,415
	£3,121,031	

Interest and Sinking Fund are being paid on £2,045,523 only. The debt charges amount to £123,447 per annum. The accumulated Sinking Fund at 31st March, 1934, amounted to £174,862. The balance of the loans (£1,075,508) has been granted free of interest until 1938, when the funding of this amount is to be considered.

### Grants-in-aid.

56. In addition to the above loans non-recoverable grants amounting to £408,109 have been made to the Territory by the Imperial Government since the acceptance of the Mandate.

### Guaranteed Loan.

57. The two loans guaranteed by the Imperial Government under the Palestine and East Africa Loans (Guarantee) Act of 1926 have been raised for railway, harbour, port, road, and other works of development.

The particulars of these loans are as follows :—

	(1)	(2)
Date of raising ...	June, 1928	July, 1931
Amount ... ..	£2,070,000	£3,000,000
Rate of interest ...	4½ per cent.	4 per cent.
Price of issue ...	£96½ per cent.	£94½ per cent.
Period of currency	1948–68	1951–71

The position as regards these loans as at 31st December, 1933, was as follows :—

<i>Expenditure.</i>	(1) £	(2) £
Railways ... ..	1,718,614	1,531,977
Ports, Harbours and Shipping ... ..	98,598	215,853
Public Works ... ..	—	157,855
Roads and Bridges... ..	75,000	264,869
Telegraphs and Telephones ... ..	12,991	48,184
Surveys ... ..	—	36,457
Research ... ..	31,000	48,737
Expenses of Issue... ..	53,746	73,343
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,989,949	2,377,275
Deduction for discount on issue ... ..	72,450	165,000
Unexpended balance at 31st December, 1933 ... ..	7,601	457,725
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£2,070,000	£3,000,000

An instalment of £500,000 on a further loan of £750,000 guaranteed by the Imperial Government under the Tanganyika and British Honduras Loans Act, 1932, was raised in June, 1932,



for the purpose of refunding to the accumulated surplus balances of the Territory sums expended from revenue on capital works undertaken before the passing of that Act.

The following are the particulars of this loan :—

Date of raising ... ..	June, 1932.
Amount ... ..	£500,000.
Rate of interest ... ..	4 per cent.
Price of issue ... ..	£98 per cent.
Period of currency ... ..	1952-72.

### Arrangements for Amortization of Loans.

#### 58. LOANS FROM IMPERIAL TREASURY.

	£	
Electric Power Station ...	28,364	Combined interest and sinking fund annuity to redeem loan in 25 years terminating in 1947-48.
Electric Power Station ...	5,568	2 per cent. sinking fund accumulating at 5 per cent. compound interest. Installments commenced in 1926-27.
Nyanza Salt Mines	14,036	2 per cent. sinking fund accumulating at 5 per cent. compound interest. Installments commenced in 1926-27.
Capital works (exclusive of Railways) ... ..	713,432	1 per cent. sinking fund accumulating at 5 per cent. compound interest. Installments commenced in 1927-28.
Railways ... ..	1,284,123	
Deficits and War Damage Loan ...	1,075,508	No interest charged nor arrangements for repayment yet made.
	<hr/> £3,121,031 <hr/>	

#### LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE IMPERIAL TREASURY.

There is a statutory obligation (Chapter 56 of the Laws) to remit to the Bank of England each half-year such sums as shall be sufficient to provide for the repayment of these loans within a period not exceeding forty years from the date on which the loan was actually raised. The commencement of such remittances may be postponed for a period of three years from the date on which the loan was raised.

The Bank of England is required to pay over the remittances to trustees nominated by the Imperial Treasury for the formation

of a sinking fund. The trustees are required to invest the money in stock or bonds or such other security as may be approved by the Imperial Treasury and the Secretary of State.

In connexion with the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Guaranteed Loan 1948-68 (£2,070,000) the first sinking fund instalment was remitted in June, 1931. The annual charge is 26s. 2d. per cent. of the loan.

The first sinking fund instalment on the 4 per cent. Guarantee Loan 1951-71 (£3,000,000) was paid in February, 1934, the annual charge being 26s. 2d. per cent. of the loan.

As regards the 4 per cent. Loan, 1952-72 (£500,000) the first sinking fund instalment will not be paid until 1935.

### Banks.

59. Banking interests are represented by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, who act as bankers to the Government and have branches at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Tabora, Mwanza, Arusha, Bukoba, Moshi, Morogoro, and Lindi; the National Bank of India. Limited, with branches at Dar es Salaam and Tanga; Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), with which is amalgamated the National Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Tabora, Iringa, Bukoba, Mwanza, Arusha, Moshi, and Mbeya, and the Banque du Congo Belge operating at Dar es Salaam.

## V.—DIRECT TAXES.

60. The chief direct taxes are :—

- (a) Native Hut and Poll Tax.
- (b) Non-Native Poll Tax.
- (c) Levy on Officials' Salaries.
- (d) Motor Vehicle Licences.
- (e) House Tax.
- (f) Municipal Tax.
- (g) Trade Licences.

Companies are liable to pay the above taxes with the exception of (a), (b), and (c).

The Hut and Poll Tax rates for the tax year 1933-34 were as follows :—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Rate of first tax. Shs.</i>	<i>Rate of plural wives tax. Shs.</i>
LAKE	... Bukoba:		
	Karagwe ... ..	10	5
	Rest of District ... ..	12	6
	Biharamulo ... ..	6	3
	Remainder of Province ...	10	5

<i>Province.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Rate of first tax. Shs.</i>	<i>Rate of plural wives tax. Shs.</i>
WESTERN ...	Kigoma :		
	Uvinza, Ukaranga and Ujiji...	8	4
	Rest of District ... ..	4	2
	Ufipa ... ..	5	2.50
	Nzega ... ..	10	5
	Kahama :		
	Kahama Chiefdom ... ..	10	5
	Ukamba Chiefdom ... ..	10	5
	Western Kahama ... ..	6	3
	Tabora :		
	Urambo, Ushetu and Uyowa	6	3
	Kitunda ... ..	5	2.50
	Rest of District ... ..	8	4
CENTRAL ...	All Districts ... ..	10	5
IRINGA ...	All Districts ... ..	8	2
TANGA ...	All Districts ... ..	10	5
NORTHERN ...	Arusha and Moshi ... ..	12	6
	Masai:		
	Masai ... ..	15	7.50
	Sonjo ... ..	6	3
	Aliens ... ..	12	6
	Mbulu ... ..	10	5
EASTERN ...	All Districts (except Mahenge)	10	5
	Mahenge:		
	Ngindo area ... ..	4	2
	Rest of District ... ..	7	3.50
LINDI ...	Lindi ... ..	8	4
	Masasi, Newala and Songea ...	5	2.50
	Tunduru ... ..	4	2
	Kilwa (excluding Liwale sub- division) ... ..	7	3.50
	Kilwa (Liwale sub-division) ...	4	2
	Mikindani:		
	Mchicha, Nanyati, Ziwani, Mtengo, and Mbuo ... ..	8	4
	Rest of District ... ..	6	3

These rates represent reductions on the 1932-33 rates in certain districts in the Eastern, Lindi, and Western Provinces. The reductions were detailed in the Report for 1933.\*

In townships the tax on huts is in excess of the district rate in order to cover the cost of municipal services. These township rates vary from Shs.20 per hut in Dar es Salaam and Tanga to Shs.7 in Songea.

61. The Administrative Officer who was detailed to carry out an enquiry into the Hut and Poll Tax system submitted his report at the beginning of 1934. His main conclusions and recommendations were:—

(a) The maximum yield obtainable from the tax at current rates is £660,000 but the yield will not reach this figure until

\* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 93, 1934.



general economic conditions improve (the actual yield of the tax in 1933 was £590,231).

(b) Tax rates in certain districts should be reduced (some of these recommendations had already been adopted in 1933).

(c) No increases of rates are possible under present circumstances.

(d) The instalment system is a success in labour areas and townships but its extension to tribal areas is dangerous and should be restricted.

(e) The "plural wives" tax is an unsatisfactory impost but cannot be abolished at present as the loss of revenue would amount to £40,000.

(f) The Poll Tax age should be raised to 18 years (this has been done in the Native Tax Ordinance of 1934).

(g) A graduated personal tax should be introduced in order that natives in certain districts can be taxed according to their wealth (provision for this has been made in the Native Tax Ordinance of 1934).

62. As stated above the receipts from Hut and Poll Tax during the year 1933 amounted to £590,231 and the revised estimate for the year 1934 is £605,000. Methods of assessment and collection are being improved and the yield for 1935 is estimated at £628,000. The amount paid to Native Administrations as their share of the collections in 1933 was £137,733.

63. At the Twenty-fifth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Lord Lugard asked that fuller details of the Non-Native Poll Tax might be given. The following are briefly the reasons which led Government to substitute this tax for the Non-Native Education Tax.

The Non-Native European Education Tax was instituted in 1930 primarily in order to afford security to Government for the repayment of loans made to non-native communities for building schools, any balances being used to supplement annual votes for European and Indian education. Sir Donald Cameron gave a definite assurance in Legislative Council that all such tax monies paid by the European community would be set aside for European education and a similar undertaking in respect of Indian education.

The tax imposed was, however, in effect an ungraduated non-native poll tax, every adult male European and Asian being required to pay the sum of Shs.30 whether he received any educational benefits or not. The result was that numerous little isolated communities throughout the Territory began to consider themselves entitled to some return in educational services and to be aggrieved when none was forthcoming. For the proper administration of the cess funds two Committees were set up, one for European

and one for Indian education. Later it was proposed that a third (a Goan) Committee should be appointed, a proposal which, if acceded to, might have led to similar requests from other communities. Finally, in August, 1931, it was reported to the Secretary of State that the tax was becoming an embarrassment and was providing ground for discontent, aggravated by financial depression, the effect of which was to minimize the benefit which it was intended to confer.

Meanwhile, with a view to stabilising the financial position of the Territory it had become necessary to consider ways and means of increasing revenue by direct taxation. An income-tax having been rejected as impracticable after careful consideration, a graduated Non-Native Poll Tax was proposed. It was not, however, considered reasonable or advisable to impose such a tax in addition to the Education Tax since, as already explained, the latter was really a non-graduated Poll Tax. While the vital importance of making adequate provision for non-native education was fully realized, it was thought preferable to make this provision from general revenue rather than by means of a cess on particular communities resulting, as it did, in some administrative embarrassment and public discontent.

64. The revenue derived from the Non-Native Poll Tax in 1933 amounted to £31,534. This tax is a graduated tax payable by every non-native male person in the Territory (official and non-official) of the age of 18 years or over. The tax is levied at rates ranging with the income received in the Territory by the tax-payer during the year of assessment, such rates varying from a minimum of £2 to a maximum of £500 on incomes in excess of £10,000 per annum.

The levy on official salaries which varies from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. according to the amount of the salary produced £38,159. This tax was introduced in 1932 and is still in force (1935); it is, of course, purely a temporary measure.

The licence fees on motor vehicles were increased as from 1st January, 1933, and this item of revenue produced £20,071 in 1933 as against £12,904 in 1931-32.

There has been a falling off in house-tax receipts owing to the decrease in the annual value of premises as a result of the financial depression. The house-tax is a tax of 5 per cent. of the net annual value of all houses not liable for Hut Tax as native dwellings.

Municipal tax rates were not altered during 1933 but there was a falling off in the yield as compared with 1932 for the reason given in the case of house-tax.

There has been no change in the rates of the licence fees paid by traders.



## VI.—INDIRECT TAXES.

65. Import and excise duties remain the principal sources of indirect taxation. The rates of import duties were revised in June, 1933, and the yield from this source in 1933 was £404,730 or 26 per cent. of the total revenue. The indications point to a gradual revival in trade and it is anticipated that the revenue derived from import duties in 1934 will prove to be in the neighbourhood of £475,000, which is also the figure at which the yield in 1935 has been estimated. Excise duties produced £7,460 in 1933, and owing to the establishment of a local brewery it is anticipated that the yields in 1934 and 1935 will increase to £12,000 per annum.

The sugar consumption tax, which was introduced on 15th March 1933, is a tax of Shs.3 per 100 lb. on all sugar released from Customs control irrespective of origin. The yield for 1933 was £8,403, but for a full year the anticipated receipts are £12,000.

A tax of 25 cents on each package imported into the Territory was imposed in November, 1933, and produced about £7,000 in 1934. This was a temporary financial expedient, and the law imposing the tax was permitted to expire on 31st December, 1934. Other indirect taxes are those imposed on cotton, coffee, and sisal—the proceeds are in each case used exclusively for the benefit of the industries concerned.

## VII.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

66. The volume of trade exceeded that of the previous year by £527,000. Imports increased by about £400,000 or 20 per cent., and exports by £100,000 or 4 per cent. The very large export surplus of 1933 was thus considerably reduced but there remained a balance of over £500,000 to meet overseas commitments. The increase in imports is an encouraging sign and indicates a definite influx of capital.

67. Imports (excluding bullion and specie) increased in value from £1,946,687 to £2,343,185, an increase of over 20 per cent. Trade imports show an increase of £372,775 and Government imports an increase of £23,723. The general trend of values was downwards. There was a further expansion in the quantity and value of goods required for new industrial, agricultural and mining enterprises and for the repair or extension of existing ones. Expenditure on "development" imports of this kind may properly be regarded as an investment of capital as opposed to a



atisfaction of the immediate wants of the community. Increased interest was shown by natives in such articles as ploughs, churns, separators, grain-mills, and ox-carts, all of which are intrinsically of such a nature as will tend to increase the production of the primary commodities.

68. The domestic exports increased in value from £2,543,162 in 1933 to £2,645,283 in 1934. Notwithstanding adverse weather conditions, serious locust infestation, and the continuation of low prices for most of the indigenous products of the Territory the gross volume and value of exports increased. New records were created during the year in the exports of sisal, coffee, cotton, gold, and ghee and, as these five products account for more than 75 per cent. of the total export trade of the Territory, progress may fairly be claimed. The average level of prices during the year was lower than in 1933—exceptions were gold and cotton; but at the end of 1934 there were indications of an upward movement in the prices of some of the secondary products, particularly copra and oil seeds.

### Volume of Trade.

69. The total volume of trade for the past five years is shown in the following table. The figures in each case are exclusive of transit and transshipment goods and of bullion and specie, other than exports of unrefined gold from the goldfields of the Territory, which are included in the export totals :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Trade Imports ...	3,044,910	2,000,087	1,749,849	1,868,579	2,241,354
Government Imports	937,695	495,509	122,163	78,108	101,831
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS ...</b>	<b>3,982,605</b>	<b>2,495,596</b>	<b>1,872,012</b>	<b>1,946,687</b>	<b>2,343,185</b>
Domestic Exports ...	2,635,974	1,645,281	2,190,148	2,543,162	2,645,283
Re-exports ...	261,964	245,441	166,794	182,716	211,306
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS ...</b>	<b>2,897,938</b>	<b>1,890,722</b>	<b>2,356,942</b>	<b>2,725,878</b>	<b>2,856,589</b>
<b>VOLUME OF TRADE</b>	<b>6,880,543</b>	<b>4,386,318</b>	<b>4,228,954</b>	<b>4,672,565</b>	<b>5,199,774</b>

The imports and re-exports of bullion and specie during the same period were as follows :—

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ...	80,430	51,019	131,130	126,590	197,475
Re-Imports ...	92,185	63,658	44,956	46,978	51,300

## Imports.

70. The following table illustrates the comparative value of the principal items of imports during the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 and shows the percentage of each article to the total imports :—

<i>Articles.</i>	1932.		1933.		1934.	
	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
	£		£		£	
Cotton piece-goods ...	449,603	24·0	443,195	22·8	492,987	21·0
Machinery ...	70,503	3·8	137,227	7·1	147,036	6·3
Other food-stuffs ...	116,565	6·2	110,015	5·7	147,019	6·3
Motor spirit ...	114,396	6·1	82,143	4·2	113,130	4·8
Iron and steel manufactures ...	56,225	3·0	63,458	3·3	89,740	3·8
Building materials ...	50,410	2·7	66,334	3·4	77,611	3·3
Sugar ...	62,490	3·3	57,981	3·0	70,607	3·0
Motor lorries ...	19,981	1·0	25,937	1·3	61,862	2·6
Cigarettes ...	59,849	3·2	56,926	2·9	59,569	2·6
Tools and implements ...	28,111	1·5	34,295	1·8	48,531	2·1
Grain ...	15,495	0·8	26,797	1·4	46,259	2·0
Petroleum lamp oil ...	55,288	2·9	44,980	2·3	39,635	1·7
Spirits ...	31,329	1·7	27,484	1·4	34,567	1·5
Jute bags and sacks ...	28,076	1·5	32,224	1·7	33,291	1·4
Flour, wheat ...	26,455	1·4	30,096	1·5	32,483	1·4
Drugs and medicines ...	24,514	1·4	24,404	1·2	31,841	1·4
Motor cars (touring) ...	18,346	1·0	17,701	0·9	31,620	1·3
Wines and beer ...	28,179	1·5	25,982	1·3	26,082	1·1
Tyres and tubes ...	23,999	1·3	27,352	1·4	25,724	1·1
Lubricating oil ...	25,432	1·4	19,833	1·0	23,317	1·0
Blankets, cotton ...	16,428	0·9	19,230	1·0	22,547	1·0
Artificial silk ...	22,143	1·2	26,126	1·3	21,572	0·9
Boots and shoes ...	14,609	0·8	11,807	0·6	19,085	0·8
Fuel oil ...	14,870	0·8	15,806	0·8	18,548	0·8
Tobacco, manufactured	15,023	0·8	13,773	0·7	9,543	0·4

The larger import values under cotton piece-goods, sugar, cigarettes, blankets, and boots and shoes indicate an increase in the purchasing power of the native. Importations of goods such as machinery, iron and steel manufactures, building materials, tools and implements, motor vehicles, etc., again show considerable increases. Imports of manufactured tobacco were further reduced by the locally manufactured product.

The total imports (exclusive of bullion and specie) increased in value from £1,946,687 in 1933 to £2,343,185—an increase of £396,498 or over 20 per cent.

71. The import requirements of the Territory originated in the following countries in the percentages shown, and consisted mainly of the articles enumerated in each case :—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Percentage of Import Trade.</i>			<i>Main Items, with 1934 values.</i>			
	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>				
United Kingdom...	...	30·4	29·1	27·6		£	
					Cotton piece-goods	...	66,437
					Cigarettes	... ..	48,647
					Industrial Machinery	...	43,863
					Motor vehicles and cycles		30,523
					Whisky	... ..	26,946
					Cement	... ..	19,639
					Electrical apparatus	...	19,220
					Paper and stationery	...	17,966
					Explosives	... ..	14,107
					Pumps, rams, etc.	...	9,569
					Internal combustion		
					engines	... ..	8,854
					Tyres and tubes	... ..	8,663
					Cotton thread	... ..	7,900
					Provisions, preserved	...	7,308
					Surgical and dental in-		
					struments	... ..	6,979
					Motor vehicle parts	...	6,626
					Wearing apparel	... ..	6,575
					Ammunition	... ..	6,504
					Ale, beer, etc.	... ..	6,378
					Confectionery	... ..	6,031
					<i>Gross Total</i>	... ..	646,000
Kenya and Uganda	...	8·8	10·1	11·5	Sugar	... ..	68,229
					Wheat flour	... ..	27,221
					Maize, grain	... ..	26,539
					Maize, flour	... ..	25,329
					Tobacco, unmanufactured		23,879
					Tea	... ..	14,210
					Cigarettes	... ..	10,498
					Other grain	... ..	8,639
					Aluminium hollowware	...	7,033
					Soap	... ..	6,811
					Butter	... ..	5,901
					Ghee	... ..	4,016
					<i>Gross Total</i>	... ..	269,000
British India	...	9·3	6·9	5·3	Jute bags	... ..	33,273
					Cotton piece-goods	...	29,096
					Sacking in the piece	...	6,681
					Spices	... ..	4,684
					Rice	... ..	4,412
					Wheat, grain	... ..	3,451
					Wheat, flour	... ..	3,177
					Cinema Films	... ..	3,154
					Leather and manufactures		
					thereof	... ..	3,033
					<i>Gross Total</i>	... ..	125,000



Country.	Percentage of Import Trade.			Main Items, with 1934 values.		
	1932.	1933.	1934.			£
Other British Possessions	3·8	2·9	2·9	Motor vehicles (Canada)...	30,24	
				Motor vehicles, parts of ...	7,00	
				Coal (South Africa) ...	6,30	
				Wheat flour (Australia) ...	1,91	
				Tyres and tubes ...	1,70	
				<i>Gross Total</i> ...	51,00	
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE ...	52·3	49·0	47·3			
Japan ... ..	16·4	21·4	22·3	Cotton piece-goods ...	368,40	
				Wearing apparel ...	21,50	
				Artificial silk ...	20,50	
				Underwear ...	13,50	
				Boots and shoes ...	13,10	
				Cement ...	8,20	
				Hats and caps ...	8,20	
				Silk piece-goods ...	7,10	
				Earthenware and glassware	5,80	
				Mosquito netting...	5,60	
				Hollowware, enamelled ...	4,80	
				Cotton blankets ...	4,40	
				<i>Gross Total</i> ...	523,00	
Germany ... .	7·3	10·2	9·8	Machinery... ..	51,50	
				Hoes, native ...	19,40	
				Rails and sleepers ...	11,70	
				Drugs and chemicals ...	10,70	
				Hoop iron (baling) ...	9,90	
				Cutlery and razors ...	4,80	
				Ale, beer, etc. ...	4,80	
				Copper wire ...	4,70	
				Artisans' tools ...	3,90	
				<i>Gross Total</i> ...	230,00	
United States of America	5·6	3·4	5·7	Motor vehicles ...	37,90	
				Motor spirit ...	31,30	
				Lubricating oil ...	14,40	
				Kerosene ...	9,90	
				Motor vehicle parts ...	8,90	
				Foodstuffs... ..	4,10	
				Tyres and tubes ...	3,90	
				Fuel oil ...	1,50	
				<i>Gross Total</i> ...	133,00	
Dutch East Indies	—	—	4·2	Motor spirit ...	66,80	
				Fuel oil ...	15,60	
				Kerosene ...	14,60	
				Sugar ...	2,10	
				<i>Gross Total</i> ...	99,00	
Holland ... ..	3·9	3·1	2·3	Cotton piece-goods ...	22,00	
				Condensed milk ...	7,60	
				Tobacco, manufactured ...	7,30	
				Cotton blankets ...	7,20	
				Ale and beer ...	1,70	
				<i>Gross Total</i> ...	54,00	

Country.	Percentage of Import Trade.			Main Items, with 1934 values.		
	1932.	1933.	1934.			£
Belgium ... ..	0·9	1·2	1·5	Galvanized iron sheets ...	18,729	
				Cotton piece goods ...	3,493	
				Angle, bar etc. iron ...	2,483	
				Hoop iron (baling) ...	2,149	
				<i>Gross Total</i> ...	34,000	
France ... ..	1·5	1·3	1·2	Wines and spirits ...	6,857	
				Tyres and tubes ...	7,577	
				<i>Gross Total</i> ...	29,000	
Italy ... ..	0·9	0·7	0·6	Provisions... ..	2,473	
				Beads ... ..	1,378	
				Wines ... ..	1,129	
				<i>Gross Total</i> ...	14,000	
Other Foreign Countries...	11·2*	9·7*	5·1	Hides and skins (Belgian Congo) ... ..	19,052	
				Motor spirit (Persia) ...	14,475	
				Kerosene (Persia) ...	14,412	
				Wood and timber (Baltic)	5,085	
				Wines and beer ... ..	4,051	
				Fish, salted (Red Sea) ...	3,958	
				Matches (Sweden) ...	3,296	
				Garlic and onions (Egypt)	2,379	
				<i>Gross Total</i> ... ..	120,000	
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	47·7	51·0	52·7			

### Exports.

72. The following table shows the comparative quantities of the principal domestic exports for the past five years :—

Commodity.	Unit.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
		£	£	£	£	£
Wool ... ..	Ton	49,962	55,939	60,554	69,600	72,510
Coffee ... ..	„	11,547	9,251	11,362	12,718	14,766
Cotton ... ..	Cental	82,224	54,349	71,888	113,677	126,447
Gold ... ..	Oz. Troy	12,971	15,200	31,030	38,704	54,541
Hides and skins...	Ton	2,094	2,111	2,718	4,140	3,459
Rice ... ..	Cwt.	90,131	95,095	107,694	125,858	125,173
Groundnuts ...	Ton	17,333	3,070	15,873	19,177	8,036
Seeswax ... ..	„	189	607	391	680	407
Copra ... ..	„	7,395	7,234	7,265	8,157	5,730
Sesame ... ..	„	3,115	3,825	4,811	4,441	3,740
Rain other than rice.	Cwt.	53,781	165,004	160,441	96,800	134,840
Cheese ... ..	„	5,860	5,862	7,172	9,604	13,233
Wool ... ..	„	256	354	517	467	662

\*Including Dutch East Indies.

73. The following table shows the value of the principal items of domestic exports for 1932, 1933, and 1934 and the percentage of each article to the total exports:—

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>1932.</i>		<i>1933.</i>		<i>1934.</i>	
	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
	£		£		£	
Sisal ... ..	698,202	31·9	881,772	34·7	847,562	32·0
Coffee ... ..	463,597	21·2	429,523	16·9	495,237	18·7
Cotton ... ..	183,747	8·4	276,864	10·9	326,613	12·4
Gold ... ..	157,726	7·2	195,369	7·7	295,690	11·2
Hides and skins ...	99,474	4·5	165,382	6·5	134,369	5·1
Rice ... ..	62,939	2·9	62,382	2·5	76,626	2·9
Groundnuts ... ..	182,010	8·3	166,223	6·5	60,145	2·2
Beeswax ... ..	31,965	1·4	52,751	2·1	32,707	1·2
Copra ... ..	64,694	2·9	62,160	2·4	32,596	1·2
Sesame ... ..	50,130	2·3	41,845	1·6	31,150	1·1
Grain, other than rice	34,600	1·6	17,763	0·7	27,330	1·0
Ghee ... ..	16,848	0·8	19,586	0·8	26,926	1·0
Ivory ... ..	20,577	0·9	13,753	0·5	20,700	0·7

The output of sisal increased by about 4 per cent. over that for 1933, but unfortunately low prices caused a decrease of nearly 4 per cent. in the total value. The increase over 1933 of about 1 per cent. in the amount of coffee exported more than counteracted a slight decline in average prices. The total value exported was 15·3 per cent. higher than in 1933. In spite of the production of cotton being very seriously affected by unseasonable rain and by locusts, the exports were 11 per cent. greater than they were in 1933. Adverse weather conditions and abnormally low prices were responsible for the large reduction in the export of groundnuts.

### Transit Exports.

74. Transit exports increased from £12,798 to £68,627. To some extent this was due to an increase in the practice of declaring duty-free Congo products for direct import instead of transit, the goods being subsequently re-exported after pressing, grading, or other treatment in the Territory. A considerable portion of the transit trade is carried out through the Belgian leased sites at Dar es Salaam and Kigoma, statistics of which are not kept by the Customs Department.

### Re-Exports.

75. Re-exports increased from £182,716 to £211,036. These figures are exclusive of bullion and specie valued at £51,300, as compared with £46,978 in 1933. The re-exports are consigned mainly to Zanzibar, the Belgian Congo, Kenya, Uganda, and Portuguese East Africa. The bullion and specie (£51,300) re-exported consisted of specie shipped to Uganda by the banks in Bukoba and Mwanza from accumulated stocks, additional specie being required by the banks in Uganda in connexion with cotton buying.



There was a small improvement in the inward transit trade to the Congo, and a welcome indication of a return to the Dar es Salaam route for the export of Congo cassiterite, beeswax, ivory, and certain other products. The supply of petroleum products from the Mombasa installations was maintained, and the volume of inward traffic in cotton textiles and other goods from Japan again showed an increase.

### Manufacturing Industries.

76. The following table shows the number of local industrial establishments and manufactories :—

	<i>Number of Establishments or Manufactories.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed.</i>
Ginneries ... ..	33	2,519
Oil Mills ... ..	31	95
Rice Mills ... ..	21	448
Flour Mills ... ..	40	145
Soda and Ice Factories ...	43	121
Lime Burning Factories ...	9	50
Furriers ... ..	2	26
Saw Mills ... ..	14	107
Salt Works ... ..	11	581
Furniture Makers ... ..	20	153
Printing Presses ... ..	8	71
Sugar Factories ... ..	2	257
Manufacturing Jewellers ...	16	20
Soap Factories ... ..	10	23
Vulcanizing Factory ... ..	1	6
Brick Works ... ..	3	20
Meat Factories ... ..	2	95
Tea Factories ... ..	2	55
Sisal Factories ... ..	80	13,795
Ghee Factories ... ..	3	9
Brewery ... ..	1	132
Cordage Factories ... ..	2	205
Tanneries ... ..	2	60

### Customs Legislation.

77. The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934, increased the duties on blankets, boots and shoes made of rubber and the uppers of canvas and/or leather, cardigans, jerseys, shirts, cotton piece-goods, silk and artificial silk, bicycles and tricycles and parts and accessories of bicycles and tricycles.

Ordinance No. 13 of 7th November, 1934, re-enacted in expanded form the Sugar Consumption Tax Ordinance, 1933.

Ordinance No. 27 of 7th November, 1934, provided for an alteration in the method of levying the Salt Consumption Tax.

Government Notice No. 47 of 21st April, 1934, imposed a tax of 5 cents for every hundredweight or part thereof on all sisal exported from the Territory. The money obtained from this tax will be used solely for the benefit of the sisal industry.

Government Notice No. 63 of 19th June, 1934, prohibited the importation of condensed milk containing less than 9 per cent milk fat.

Government Notice No. 97 of 11th September, 1934, prohibited the exportation to Bolivia and Paraguay of munitions, war material, aeroplanes, aeroplane motors and separate parts thereof.

## **VIII.—JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION AND LEGISLATION**

### **The Administration of Justice.**

78. Justice is administered in Tanganyika Territory by the High Court established under, and with the civil and criminal jurisdiction conferred by, the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920; a Special Tribunal, consisting of the Chief Justice, to decide civil causes and matters which arose before the commencement of the Order in Council; Subordinate Courts constituted by the Courts Ordinance, 1930; and Native Courts exercising jurisdiction as directed by the Governor. The report\* of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State to enquire into the administration of justice in criminal matters in East Africa remains under consideration.

### **The High Court.**

79. The High Court has full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all persons and matters in the Territory and exercises supervision over the working and proceedings of the Subordinate Courts, whose records are inspected from time to time and whose judgments are subject to review and revision. The work of the Special Tribunal, which has served a useful purpose in disposing of civil claims caused by war conditions, is nearly complete; one case was decided during the year under review but no new cases were commenced.

The policy of holding circuits as frequently as could be arranged has been continued during 1934.

### **Subordinate Courts.**

80. Subordinate Courts exercise both criminal and civil jurisdiction. In criminal jurisdiction the sentences which may be imposed are as follows:—A Subordinate Court of the first class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or a fine not exceeding three thousand shillings, and corporal punishment; but no sentence exceeding twelve months imprisonment (whether it is a substantive sentence of imprisonment or a sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of fine or a combination of such sentences) or whipping exceeding twelve strokes may be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding one thousand shillings may be levied, until the record of the case or a certified copy of it has been transmitted to, and the sentence

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\* Cmd. 4623.

has been confirmed by, the High Court. A Subordinate Court of the second class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, of a fine not exceeding one thousand five hundred shillings, and of corporal punishment not exceeding twelve strokes; but no sentence exceeding six months' imprisonment (whether it is a substantive sentence of imprisonment or a sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine or a combination of such sentences) or sentence exceeding eight strokes imposed on an adult may be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding seven hundred and fifty shillings may be levied, until the record of the case or a certified copy of it has been transmitted to, and the sentence has been confirmed by, the High Court. A Subordinate Court of the third class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, of a fine not exceeding five hundred shillings, and of corporal punishment on juveniles only, not exceeding eight strokes; but before any sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month (whether it is a substantive sentence of imprisonment or a sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine or a combination of such sentences) is carried into effect, or any fine exceeding one hundred shillings is levied, it must be confirmed by the District Officer.

The Governor may also invest any magistrate with power to try any class of offence and to impose any sentence which could lawfully be imposed by the High Court. This power has been exercised in the case of districts which are difficult of access by the High Court without undue expenditure of time and money, and is a modification of the practice prevailing before the creation of the High Court. Courts so constituted sit with the aid of two or more assessors, but no sentence of death, or sentence of imprisonment exceeding two years, or sentence of corporal punishment exceeding twelve strokes, imposed by a Court so constituted, may be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding one thousand shillings may be levied, until the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court, while a sentence of death must be confirmed by the High Court and then considered by the Governor-in-Council before it may be carried out.

Subordinate Courts of the first, second, and third classes have civil jurisdiction up to a limit of £200, £100, and £50, respectively, except that in the first class Courts of Mwanza and Bukoba, when presided over by a Resident Magistrate, jurisdiction has been given up to a limit of £750. The following statistics show the number of civil cases heard in the High Court and Subordinate Courts during 1934, distinguishing between Europeans, Asiatics, and Natives :—

<i>European and European.</i>	<i>Asiatic and Asiatic.</i>	<i>Native and Native.</i>	<i>Other cases wherein parties were of different races.</i>	<i>Total number of cases.</i>
345	995	44	1,859	3,243
29028				C 2



81. Reference has been made in Section III, General Administration, of this Report to the Native Courts established under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1929. The Courts Ordinance, 1929 provides for Native Subordinate Courts to be held in such places by such person or persons and exercising such jurisdiction, civil or criminal, within such limits and subject to such conditions as may be determined by the Governor by order in that behalf directed. Native Subordinate Courts have been established under this Ordinance in townships and other areas under direct administration and are presided over by salaried native magistrates. All courts so constituted are under the supervision of the Court of the District Officer or Administrative Officer in charge of the district in which they exercise jurisdiction and must conform with such procedure, practice, and rules as may be prescribed by the High Court. Subordinate Courts of the first, second, and third classes may, subject to any direction of the High Court, transfer to any Native Subordinate Court or any Native Court constituted under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1929, the determination of any case, civil or criminal, where the parties are natives. If it appears that in any civil case tried by a Court subordinate to the High Court, in which a native is a party, there has been an error material to the merits of the case involving great injustice, the High Court may revise the proceedings and may pass judgment or order therein as it thinks fit.

### **Crime.**

82. The number of cases of homicide (including attempts) showed a slight increase as compared with the previous year, viz. 168 in 1933 and 174 in 1934. Other crimes of violence against the person increased from 561 in 1933 to 613 in 1934, but there was again a slight decrease in housebreaking and theft cases. Offences against local and special laws continue to increase; the figures for 1934 show an increase of 267 cases as compared with 1933, the principal increase occurring in offences against the Traffic Ordinance and the Township Rules.

The total number of criminal cases brought to Court (excluding cases transferred to Native Courts) during 1934 was 6,163, or 41 per cent. more than in 1933, and convictions were obtained in 5,462 cases (88.62 per cent.). 410 Europeans, 936 Asiatics, and 5,181 Natives (including Arabs and Somalis), a total of 6,527 persons, were convicted; and 70 Europeans, 135 Asiatics, and 1,380 Natives (including Arabs and Somalis), totalling 1,585 persons, were acquitted.

Further criminal statistics will be found in section 25 of the Tanganyika Territory Blue Book for 1934, copies of which will be supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

### Prisons.

83. The establishment of the Prisons Department consisted of the Commissioner, Senior Superintendent, two Superintendents, two Assistant Superintendents, three First Class Gaolers, four Second Class Gaolers, eight Senior Chief Warders, nine Chief Warders, and 480 African Warders.

There are forty-nine established prisons in the Territory, of which nine are of the first class, six of the second class, and thirty-four of the third class. The nine first class prisons which are situated at Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Dodoma, Tabora, Mwanza, Ukoba, Tanga, Arusha, and Tukuyu receive all classes of prisoners irrespective of sentence. Second class prisons, situated at Musoma, Toshi, Iringa, Lindi, Songea, and Mahenge, receive all offenders sentenced in these Districts, but retain only those awarded terms not exceeding three years. Third class prisons receive all offenders sentenced in the district, but retain only those sentenced to terms not exceeding six months.

Lepers sentenced to imprisonment are confined in a special leper prison at Dodoma and convicted persons certified insane are transferred to the Mental Hospitals at Dodoma and Lutindi. Information regarding the health of prisoners is given in the Public Health section of the Report.

A site for a reformatory for juvenile offenders has been selected at Mazima near Tabora. It is hoped that the construction of the institution will be commenced in 1935. An area of approximately three hundred acres has been cleared of bush and where the soil is suitable for cultivation food crops have been planted.

A Bill relating to the treatment of juvenile offenders was introduced in the Legislative Council in October, 1934. On its second reading it was referred to a select committee of the Council.

The prison camps established in 1932 at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Tabora, and Tukuyu were maintained throughout the year. The discipline has been good and the work performed by the prisoners has been satisfactory.

Under the provisions of section 101 of the Prisons Ordinance, 1933, which permit of the release on licence of certain offenders, thirty-three were so released during the year under review and it has not been necessary to revoke any of the licences.

### Legislation.

84. Reference is made elsewhere in this Report to the Interpretation and General Clauses (Amendment) Ordinance (paragraph 13), the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance (paragraph 77), the Sugar Consumption Tax Ordinance (paragraph 77), the Native Tax Ordinance (paragraph 13), the Electricity (Amendment) Ordinance (paragraph 189), and the Salt Consumption Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (paragraph 77).

In addition to the legislation mentioned above the following were the more important Ordinances enacted during the year :—

*The Carriage of Goods by Motor (Prohibition) Ordinance.*—The object of this Ordinance is to repeal the Carriage of Goods by Motor (Control) Ordinance, 1931, and to substitute for it a more complete measure of prohibition in respect of motor traffic operating in competition with the railways.

*The Tea Ordinance.*—This Ordinance is designed to restrict the production of tea in the Territory in accordance with the requirements of an International Restriction Scheme embracing all the larger and most of the smaller tea-producing countries of the world. The purpose of the restriction scheme is the improvement of the price of tea.

*The Inquests Ordinance.*—The object of this Ordinance is to amend the law relating to the holding of inquests so as to bring it into conformity with modern conceptions as to coroners' functions.

## IX.—POLICE.

85. Police are stationed at every administrative post in the Territory and also at various centres of native or non-native settlement where their presence has been found desirable. Patrols are carried out in the areas of more isolated non-native settlements. European police officers are posted to all the more important stations and at the outposts the non-European staff and native ranks are in the charge of the local Administrative Officer. Among natives in rural areas, however, the first responsibility for police duties lies with the Native Authorities who normally discharge those functions without the assistance or intervention of the Police. But the first consideration being the safety of life and property and the apprehension of offenders, arrangements are made when necessary for the police to operate in conjunction with the Native Authorities though care is taken to ensure that the essential responsibilities of the latter is not thereby infringed.

86. The establishment of the Police Department for 1934 was as follows :—

European Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers	60
Office Superintendent ... ..	1
Inspector of Weights and Measures ... ..	1
European Clerk ... ..	1
Asiatic Sub-Inspectors ... ..	31
Asiatic Clerks and Followers ... ..	32
African Sub-Inspectors ... ..	12
African Clerks ... ..	10
African Police ... ..	1,668



At the end of the year the strength of the European staff was one under establishment; the establishment of the African staff remained the same as in the previous year; while the Asiatic establishment was reduced by 1 Chief Sub-Inspector.

Discipline was maintained at a good standard during the year: 336 awards of punishment were recorded in 1934, against 712 in 1933, but a very large percentage of this number were for minor offences: 20 awards were made of dismissal and 93 of disciplinary detention.

Sixteen deaths occurred amongst the African staff during the year, the principal causes being pneumonia, malaria, and tuberculosis. Twenty-nine Africans were discharged as medically unfit.

87. The following was the race composition of the African Police at 31st December, 1934:—

Yao	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Nyasa	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Sukuma	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Nyamwezi	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
Ngoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Jaluo	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Wemba	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Manyema	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Fipa	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Hehe	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Nyakusa	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Miscellaneous tribes	...	...	...	...	...	...	605
Total							1,660

The Force appears to be popular and no difficulty has been experienced in recruiting local natives, 132 recruits having enlisted during the year, against 86 in the previous year. The policy of recruiting local natives, to the exclusion of aliens, has proved successful and economical.

Casualties during the year were:—

Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Deserted	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dismissed for misconduct	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Discharged medically unfit	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Discharged for inefficiency	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Time expired	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Total							164

## X.—DEFENCE OF THE TERRITORY.

88. The defence of the Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland is undertaken by the Southern Brigade, King's African Rifles. The military garrisons in Tanganyika are as follows :—

(1) Brigade Headquarters	...	...	} Dar es Salaam
Detachment Brigade Signal Section	...		
Brigade Signal Section less a Detachment	...	...	} Tabora:
Supply and Transport Corps (16 lorries)	...	...	
(2) 1st Battalion, King's African Rifles :			Tabora.
2 rifle companies and headquarter wing (including 1 machine gun platoon).			
(3) 2nd Battalion, King's African Rifles :			
2 platoons of a rifle company	...		Masoko.
2 platoons of a rifle company	...		Songea.
(4) 6th Battalion, King's African Rifles :			Dar es Salaam
1 rifle company and headquarter wing (including 1 machine gun platoon).			
1 rifle company	...	...	Arusha.

### Training.

*Brigade Signal Section.*—(1) Besides the normal individual training, the Section at Tabora has carried out various exercises with the 1st Battalion in inter-communication in the field. The Section accompanied the 1st Battalion on battalion training and took part in all schemes.

(2) The detachment stationed at Dar es Salaam has supplied throughout the year visual communication between Mafia Island and the mainland.

(3) On the visit of the Royal Air Force Detachment schemes were devised for inter-communication between a reconnaissance aeroplane and ground troops by dropping and picking up messages.

*Supply and Transport Corps.*—In the early part of the year the detachment stationed at Dar es Salaam was transferred to Tabora where the whole Corps is now stationed.

The conversion of the lorries to troop carriers fitted with seats was completed in June.

The most important long distance journeys undertaken by the Corps during the year were as follows :—

One lorry proceeded to Kigoma and Bukoba areas on reconnaissance duties.

Six lorries were used in transporting troops employed on anti-locust duties to Kahama and other Districts.

Thirteen lorries transported 1 rifle company and 1 machine-gun section, 1st Battalion, King's African Rifles, to Bukoba in July, and returned in August.

All lorries proceeded to Sikonge Camp with 1st Battalion King's African Rifles, and were used for co-operation in tactical exercises.

All lorries left Tabora in September for Mahenge via Singida, Babati, Dodoma, and Kilosa. From Mahenge they transported baggage and stores of the detachment 6th Battalion King's African Rifles, to Arusha, and returned to Tabora via Babati and Singida.

*1st Battalion, The King's African Rifles.*—Part of the Battalion was employed on anti-locust duty for varying periods from January to the end of March.

In April, co-operation exercises were carried out with a detachment of the Royal Air Force from Cairo.

Emplaning and deplaning of troops were undertaken.

In July, one company and a section of machine guns moved in the Supply and Transport Corps lorries to Bukoba where they carried out company training.

The whole Battalion, accompanied by Brigade Signal Section and Supply and Transport Corps, moved to Sikonge for Battalion training in August.

*2nd Battalion, The King's African Rifles.*—The completion of weapon training was somewhat delayed by various parties proceeding on locust destruction from the months of January to April. Schemes were arranged in co-operation with the Royal Air Force detachment, which visited Dar es Salaam in April. A draft of recruits for the detachment at Arusha was conveyed there in the Royal Air Force machines. The journey took three hours and was a source of great wonder to the African soldier who exhibited no signs of nervousness.

In August, advantage was taken of the visit of H.M.S. *Hawkins*, Flagship of the East Indies Station, to carry out a combined operation. The Battalion embarked in H.M.S. *Hawkins*, and after proceeding northwards, landed at a suitable bay for an attack on land. In September, the Battalion proceeded by train to Kingolwora, Morogoro, to undertake Battalion training and returned in October by route march.

### Inspections.

89. The Inspector-General did not inspect the Brigade during the year. Inspections were carried out by the Brigade Commander at the following stations:—Dar es Salaam, Tabora, Arusha, and Mahenge.



### Health.

90. The health of the native ranks in the Territory was excellent. One case of sleeping sickness was, however, recorded by the 1st Battalion when on anti-locust duty. There were six deaths during the year.

### Discipline.

91. Discipline of the units throughout the Territory was maintained at a high standard.

## XI.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

92. The importation of arms and ammunition is strictly controlled by the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance which gives effect to the provisions of the Convention of St. Germain en Laye.

The International Convention for the Suppression of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition which was signed at Geneva on 17th June, 1925, has been ratified by His Majesty in respect of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations, with the reservation that it should not take effect until ratification of the Convention shall have become effective in accordance with Article 41 in respect of the principal arms-producing Powers. The Convention is, therefore, not yet in force in Tanganyika Territory.

The Arms and Ammunition Ordinance works well and is satisfactory in every way. To protect their crops against vermin natives are permitted to retain their muzzle-loading guns which have been in their possession for years, and Native Administrations have been encouraged to purchase shot-guns for use against vermin such as baboon and wild pig. Under the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance the Governor's consent is required to the possession of a breech-loading weapon by a native. This permission is only sparingly given to Chiefs and other natives occupying responsible positions for defence against wild animals.

403,303 rounds of sporting ammunition, 724 sporting guns and rifles, and 219 pistols and revolvers were imported during 1934. The number of rounds of sporting ammunition and sporting guns and rifles showed an increase of 85,961 and 18 respectively, and the pistols and revolvers imported show a decrease of 9.

The total number of firearms registered in the Central Registry up to the end of 1934 was as under :—

Arms of precision	...	...	...	...	...	13,552
Shot guns	...	...	...	...	...	6,590
Muzzle loaders	...	...	...	...	...	22,655

## XII.—LABOUR.

### Organization.

93. Information regarding the working of the reorganized services was given in Appendix IX to the Annual Report for 1932.\* During 1934 Administrative Officers continued to be seconded for special duties in connexion with the employment of labour to the most important employment areas, viz. Arusha and Moshi, Tanga (Muheza), and Morogoro, and Kilosa. In other Districts these duties were insufficient to occupy the whole time of a specially appointed officer, and were undertaken by District Officers and members of their staffs. Elsewhere, again, experience has shown that the volume and complexity of labour duties are such that it is preferable to employ an officer specialized in that work. One permanent appointment to labour duties has accordingly been made in lieu of an administrative secondment.

### General.

94. Full information regarding the areas and nature of employment, the sources of the supply of labour and the question of wages was given in Appendix VII to the Annual Report for 1933.† During 1934 the relation of supply to demand varied considerably in different parts of the Territory. In the Southern, Eastern, Tanga and Central Provinces the supply was adequate. In the Western Province local demand was negligible and no difficulty was experienced in recruiting labour for work elsewhere. In the Iringa and Lake Provinces, however, the demand exceeded the supply, and in the Northern Province, although an adequate supply of labour from other districts was forthcoming for work on the sisal estates, there was a decided shortage of local labour for coffee and maize plantations. These shortages of labour may be attributed to two causes. In the first place the further rise in the price of gold during the year resulted in increased activities in the gold mining industry with a concomitant increase in the demand for labour, the Iringa and Lake Provinces turning out five-sixths of the Territory's gold. In the second place it was reported from the Lake Province that the active encouragement of increased cultivation of economic crops and the introduction of supervised marketing arrangements gave a new zest to life for the agriculturist with the result that the urge to leave home in search of employment was much less strong than formerly, and from the Northern Province that with an increasing ability to support themselves on the produce of their own plantations the local source of labour was rapidly disappearing.

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\* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 81 of 1933.

† Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 93 of 1934.

The situation in these Provinces is interesting since the labourer, with his increasing independence, is in a position to demand a better return for his services. It is significant that the wages, ration allowances, etc., paid to employees in the comparatively new mining industry are higher than those paid by the older established concerns.

95. At the Twenty-fifth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, Mr. Weaver asked if it would be possible to give in future Reports the total number of contract labourers in the Territory. Contracts of service recognized by the law of the Territory (the Master and Native Servants Ordinance, Cap. 5) are of two kinds, (a) contracts for periods up to and including thirty working days and (b) contracts for longer periods. Those of the former type are naturally entered into only by parties intending to execute the contract in the locality. Many thousands of such contracts are made annually, but as no migration of labour is entailed, they do not have to be registered before Government and there is, consequently, no record of the number of labourers so contracted. Nevertheless such contracts to be valid must be made in writing in the form of a "labour card", and proceedings for the breach of such a contract can be taken under the Master and Native Servants Ordinance. In the statistics of the number of persons charged and convicted under this Ordinance given on pages 77 and 78 of this Report no distinction is made between proceedings in respect of these unregistered short-term contracts and those in respect of contracts for longer periods.

Contracts of the latter type may be entered into for periods not exceeding two years. They must be made in writing, signed by the parties concerned and approved and attested by an Administrative Officer or a Magistrate. A record of the number of labourers entering into such contracts each year is thus readily accessible. During 1934 4,739 labourers were so contracted.

It would, however, be impossible, without instituting a census especially for the purpose, to ascertain what is the total number of labourers working under contract in the Territory at any given time.

96. The following are returns of cases brought before the Subordinate Courts under the Master and Native Servants Ordinance during 1934 :—



OFFENCES BY EMPLOYERS.

Section.	Northern Province.		Southern Province.		Eastern Province.		Western Province.		Central Province.		Lake Province.		Tanga Province.		Iringa Province.	
	Charged.	Con-victed.	Charged.	Con-victed.	Charged.	Con-victed.	Charged.	Con-victed.	Charged.	Con-victed.	Charged.	Con-victed.	Charged.	Con-victed.	Charged.	Con-victed.
16 Decoying labourers from other employment.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
20(1) Failure to enter particulars on labour card.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20(2) Withholding labour card	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
21 Failure to pay wages in cash.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 Failure to supply sanitary arrangements.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
26(1) Failure to notify death or bodily injury to servant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
27 Failure to return servant to place of engagement.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—
29(1)(b) Failure to take reasonable precautions for the safety of servants.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47(a) Withholding wages ...	42	19	—	—	16	10	12	1	2	1	10	3	2	—	18	10
Rule 3 Employment of children on Machinery Regulations Cap. 51, Vol. III, Laws.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Rule 4(a) Employment of children on Machinery Regulations Cap. 51, Vol. III, Laws.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—

Total number of persons charged, 120.

Total number of persons convicted, 57.

## OFFENCES BY EMPLOYEES.

Section.	Northern Province.		Southern Province.		Eastern Province.		Western Province.		Central Province.		Lake Province.		Tanga Province.		Iringa Province.	
	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.
18(b) Absence from work without excuse or consent.	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40(b) Absence without leave...	10	7	—	—	5	5	3	3	—	—	18	16	2	2	4	4
40(d) Neglect or improper performance of work.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—
40(e) Using employer's property without leave.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40(g) Refusal to obey lawful command.	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	17	15	—	—	7	7
41(1)(e) Desertion ...	4	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	6	5	3	3	10	10	27	27
45 Desertion while owing an advance.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3
41(1)(a) Wilfully damaging property.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total number of persons charged, 151.

Total number of persons convicted, 138.

### Health.

97. No epidemics or serious outbreaks of disease occurred among labourers during the year and their general state of health was satisfactory. As a result of two reported cases of smallpox in the Tanga Province, precautionary vaccination was carried out on all estates and no outbreak occurred. An outbreak of scurvy occurred in the Iringa Province in October, and out of 18 cases treated four proved fatal. The appearance of this disease was attributed to the drying up, after two consecutive seasons of excessive drought, of the wild spinach usually used by natives in place of vegetables.

There seems little doubt that of the two methods of feeding labour, that of providing the food itself is more conducive to good health and regular work than that of paying a special food allowance in cash and leaving the labour to purchase its own supplies. Generally speaking the former method has been adopted in the mining industry, while the latter obtains on most of the sisal estates and other agricultural establishments. It is not that estate owners prefer the system of cash food allowances but that they have found from experience that the labourers prefer it. On sisal estates in the Tanga Province the provision of food and even of prepared meals has been tried, but it has not generally been found acceptable to the labourers. So far, except in the Iringa Province, mining and agriculture have been geographically divided and have not competed for the same labour. From the Iringa Province, however, the Provincial Commissioner reports as follows :—

“ In the Iringa district . . . the European planters for their labour in the past have chiefly relied on Bena and Kinga natives from the Njombe District. Since the Lupa area offers a more lucrative field for employment, a smaller number of these tribesmen have been forthcoming than hitherto.”

Such competition combined with the increasing independence of the native labourer will inevitably lead to a more general adoption of better terms of service, which must in turn improve the general standard of labourers' health.

98. The number of accidents to labourers during the year was remarkably small. In the Tanga Province, where there were no less than 60,687 labourers on employers' books, 98 accidents occurred, nearly all of which were connected with trolleys or sisal decorticating machinery, but only 10 were fatal. In the Iringa Province, where some 15,000 to 20,000 natives were employed in the gold mining industry, two fatal accidents took place. On the extensive sisal estates in the Lindi Province there were but two accidental deaths, while in the Northern Province no fatalities occurred at all.



### **Labour Camps.**

99. There were 12 camps in use during the year under report the total number of natives accommodated being 125,375. 25,476 patients were treated in the dispensaries attached to these camps. The camps show no sign of diminishing in popularity with the natives.

### **Recruiting.**

100. As noted in paragraph 92 of the Annual Report for 1933,\* there was some increased activity among labour recruiters at the beginning of the year under review occasioned by the demands of the gold mining industry. Nevertheless, though there was some increase over the figures of recruited labour for 1933, the total was far from approaching the figures of former years. The restriction of recruiting in the Western Province owing to sleeping sickness was maintained. It was permitted only in special areas and for given maximum numbers per month.

The comparatively low price of sisal accounts chiefly for the fall off in labour recruiting, but there is no doubt that it is also in some part due to the tendency, observed by the Provincial Commissioner, Western Province, in his report on Native Affairs, for recruited labourers at the expiry of their contracts to marry and settle down near the scene of their work instead of returning home, subsequently engaging themselves for work locally as occasion arises.

### **Employment in Mines.**

101. At the Twenty-fifth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Mr. Weaver asked (1) what wages were paid in the goldfields, (2) whether any of the labour employed there was contract labour, (3) if any labour officer was stationed in the area, and (4) what arrangements were made for medical attention.

The two areas in which gold mining and prospecting activities are sufficiently widespread to merit their being termed "goldfields" are the Lupa area in the Mbeya District of the Iringa Province and the Musoma area in the Musoma district of the Lake Province.

The replies to Mr. Weaver's questions in respect of the Lupa area are as follows:—

Wages paid to alluvial panning boys vary from Shs.7 to Shs.12 a month plus a bonus of 20 cents per dwt. of gold found. Food varying in value from Shs.6 to Shs.8 per month, according to the price of food, is also given to each labourer. The price of food varies at different seasons of the year. Wages paid to hammer

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\* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 93, 1934.

boys working on reefs range from Shs.12 per month upwards with food. Some employers working gold reefs pay on footage and a good employee may get as much as Shs.30 per month. Wages paid to native foremen range from Shs.15 to Shs. 80 per month with food.

There is no labour employed under contract for more than 30 working days on the Lupa goldfields at present.

No officially designated "labour officer" has been stationed in the Lupa area, but a new administrative station was opened in the area at Chunya on 8th January, 1934, and the Administrative Officer stationed there undertakes all the duties of a labour officer.

In February, 1934, a dispensary for out-patients was opened under a native dispenser, and a ward for in-patients will shortly be constructed. There are two private medical practitioners in the area, one of whom visits the most important mines twice a week, and a Medical Officer will, it is anticipated, be posted to Chunya in 1935.

In the Musoma goldfield wages are paid at the following rates :—

Unskilled	...	Shs.8 to Shs.12 per month	} with free rations.
Semi-skilled	...	Shs.15 to Shs.25 per month	
Skilled	...	Shs.15 to Shs.130 per month	

The bulk of the labour at present is local and is not employed under contract for longer periods than thirty working days. The mining industry in Musoma is, however, increasing, and there is a resultant increase in the demand for labour. It is anticipated that, if the present progress in the industry is maintained, the local supply will prove inadequate in the course of a year or two and longer term contracted labour from other districts will have to be engaged.

There is no labour officer in the area, but the three Administrative Officers, who are there give full attention to native interests.

As regards medical facilities, there is at Musoma, in the charge of a European Medical Officer, a well-built native hospital, equipped with an operating theatre, five wards for in-patients and an independent water-supply. Two Indian Sub-Assistant Surgeons are stationed in the area and there are twelve Native Administration dressing stations in various parts of the District. During 1934 the Medical Officer frequently visited the mines. Some of the larger mining companies have engaged trained native dressers in order to facilitate prompt attention to minor injuries.

102. In any comparison between the two goldfields it must be borne in mind that the Lupa field is a comparatively small and compact area in the centre of the Mbeya District, while the Musoma goldfield embraces almost the whole of the Musoma District, an



area of about 8,000 square miles, and is far from compact, small workings being scattered about all over the area.

At the end of 1934 it was reported from Musoma that the harmonious relations between the mining and native communities (to which reference was made in paragraph 93 of the Annual Report for 1933\*) were in some instances jeopardized during the year by the number of thefts of employers' property that were committed. It is the more pleasing, therefore, with the consent of the recipient, to be able to record in Appendix VII to this Report a translation of a letter addressed to Major G. L. O. Grundy, Honorary Secretary of the Musoma Miners Association, by the native Chief of the area in which his mine is situated.

As regards the relations between miners and natives on the Lupa goldfield, while the difficult conditions described in the Annual Report for 1933\* still obtain, the Provincial Commissioner of the Iringa Province reports that relations between masters and servants generally were good. Although there were a large number of cases of labourers claiming unpaid wages from their employers practically all of them were settled without recourse to the Courts.

Labour in mining fields other than gold is of negligible quantity save in the case of the tin mines in the Bukoba District of the Lake Province and the salt works in the Kigoma District of the Western Province. Labour conditions in these areas continued to be satisfactory.

### **Government labour and portorage.**

103. The state of the Territory's finances still precludes the undertaking of any new works of major importance, and large numbers of labourers were only required by Government for the maintenance and reconditioning of roads. On the construction of the road from Kinyangiri to the Mkalama gold mines in the Central Province, an ample supply of labour was forthcoming. In the larger mining areas of the Iringa and Lake Provinces, however, labour for Government road work was not so easily obtained. The Provincial Commissioner, Iringa Province, reports as follows:—

“The Public Works Department experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining sufficient labour for road work in the Lupa area, with a consequence that wages had to be increased to Shs.15 *per mensem* plus a blanket and food allowance in order to obtain the number necessary.”

It was found even more difficult to attract labour to the reconstruction of the Nassa-Ushashi section of the Mwanza-Musoma road in the Lake Province, which connects the Musoma goldfield with the railway.

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\* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 93, 1934.



### Legislation.

104. The only legislation enacted during 1934 which concerns labour matters was the Native Tax Ordinance (No. 20 of 1934). Section 11 of this Ordinance re-enacts section 9 of the previous Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance (Cap. 63 of the Laws), but also introduces the additional qualification that no person over the apparent age of 45 shall be required to defray his tax by means of labour. At the same time section 5 of the Native Tax Ordinance, which replaces the previous minimum age of 16 years for tax liability by one of 18 years, will also affect the type of persons required to discharge their tax obligations by means of labour.

During the year under review the work of drafting new labour legislation to take the place of the Master and Native Servants Ordinance was completed, and the following draft legislation is at present under consideration by the Secretary of State :—

- Labour Bill and Regulations.
- Factories Bill and Regulations.
- Workmen's Compensation Bill.
- Workmen's Breach of Contract Bill.
- Apprentices Bill.

### XIII.—MISSIONS.

105. The following Missions, excluding Roman Catholic Societies, are working in the Territory :—

- The Universities Mission to Central Africa.
- Church Missionary Society.
- London Missionary Society.
- Seventh Day Adventists.
- Africa Inland Mission.
- Moravian Mission.
- Berlin Lutheran Mission.
- Leipzig Lutheran Mission.
- Neukirchen Evangelical Mission.
- Bethel Mission.
- Augustuna Lutheran Mission.
- The Pentecostal Missionary Society.
- The Salvation Army.
- The Swedish Missionary Society.

The Roman Catholics Societies established are :—

- The White Fathers.
- The Fathers of the Holy Ghost.
- The Capuchin Fathers.
- The Italian Fathers of the Consolation.
- The Benedictine Fathers.
- The Passionata Fathers.

Some account of the medical and educational work performed by Missions is included under the headings Public Health and Education. Fuller details of the above Societies are given in Section 16 of the Tanganyika Blue Book for 1934, copies of which will be supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

## **XIV.—EDUCATION.**

### **General.**

106. The events of the year have been overshadowed by the disaster which befell the Government Girls' School at Malangali where 37 children died from poisoning as the result of an insect disinfectant being issued to the school from bottles purported to contain shark oil. A number of other girls and the European Headmistress were also seriously ill but subsequently recovered. It is as yet too early to estimate the repercussions of this disaster on the countryside, but one bright augury for the future was the way the boys' school situated some 60 yards from the girls' school and consisting of 120 boarders and 70 day boys carried on. Had failure been lost in the European staff at Malangali the opportunity would have undoubtedly been taken for wholesale removals of pupils from the boys' school. Furthermore, the tragedy has not affected the attendance at any other Government school, whether for girls or boys; in the Territory.

Four officers were detailed entirely for inspection work and posted to the Lake, Western, Central and Iringa, and Tanga and Northern Provinces.

No further Government schools were closed and no reduction was made in grants-in-aid to Missions for African education. With a view to assisting the Missions to conform more closely to the Government policy in education, the grants-in-aid regulations for African schools were revised on lines which met the approval of the Advisory Committee on African Education and came into force on 1st January, 1935. A copy of the new regulations will be found in Appendix X to this Report.

A syllabus committee composed of members of the Education Department and Missionary Societies met in Tanga and prepared a comprehensive series of syllabuses for African schools covering primary vernacular, English, teachers' training, secondary scientific, and vocational courses.

Junior secondary classes for Africans, the first of their kind in the Territory, were opened at the Government school, Taboro. Pupils from primary schools who were successful at the entrance examination were admitted in February. Previously pupils who were considered suitable for further training were sent to juni-

secondary schools in Uganda, the first batch of whom passed the entrance examination to Makerere secondary school at the end of the year.

The new buildings to accommodate the Junior Section of the Government Indian School were opened in July, and the pupils were transferred from the provisional accommodation which had hitherto been rented for the purpose. The new school was built at a cost of £4,455, half of the sum being paid from the Indian Education Tax Reserve Fund and the balance from general revenue.

### Expenditure.

107. A further decrease amounting to £6,328 was unfortunately necessary in the funds allocated for the expenditure on education as compared with 1933, and the post of Deputy Director of Education and other vacancies in the European staff were again left unfilled. On the other hand the Indian teaching staff was increased from 23 to 28, African Industrial Instructors from 28 to 30, and African teachers from 248 to 263.

The following table shows the expenditure on education in relation to revenue according to the latest figures available :—

<i>Financial Year.</i>	<i>Expenditure on education from general revenue.</i>	<i>Total revenue (excluding railways).</i>	<i>Percentage of revenue spent on education.</i>
	£	£	
1931-32 ... ..	122,666	1,522,368	8·06
1932 (nine months)	73,924	1,290,891	5·72
1933 ... ..	89,355	1,564,538	5·71
1934* ... ..	87,500	1,695,005	5·16

\* Estimated.

The above figures cover the total expenditure from general revenue on European, Indian, and African education. The balance of the European Education Tax Fund has been expended on the completion of the European Primary School at Arusha. The balance of the Indian Education Tax Fund from which assistance is given to nearly all the Indian schools in the Territory will be exhausted, at the present rate of expenditure, in 1936.

The following table shows expenditure on European, African and Indian education during the past five years and the expenditure per head of population. The decrease on African education is mainly accounted for by the reduction in European staff necessitated by the reorganization of the Department to meet the altered financial position of the Territory :—



Year.	EUROPEAN.		INDIAN.		AFRICAN.			
	Population 8,228*		Population 23,422*		Population 5,022,640*			
	Expenditure from general revenue.	Amount spent per head of total European population.	Expenditure from general revenue.	Amount spent per head of total Indian population.	Expenditure from general revenue.	Amount spent per head of total African population.	Expenditure on African education including expenditure by Native Administration.	Amount spent per head of total African population.
1930-31 ...	£ 5,261	Shs. 12·78	£ 8,350	Shs. 7·13	£ 97,691	Shs. 0·38	£ 106,784	Shs. 0·42
1931-32 ...	7,042	17·11	10,799(b)	9·22	104,825	0·41	110,833	0·44
1932 ...	6,348(a)	15·43	7,908(a)	6·75	59,568(a)	0·23	63,302(a)	0·25
1933 ...	7,470	18·15	9,143	7·80	72,742	0·28	78,834	0·31
1934 ...	8,612(c)	20·93	11,015(c) †	9·40	67,466(c)	0·26	75,628	0·30

\* Census Report, 1931.

(a) Actual, for 9 months.

(b) Includes capital grants for buildings.

(c) Revised estimate.

† In addition to this sum £5,485 was spent from the balance of the Indian Education Tax Fund, of which £2,227 was spent on building the Indian Junior School, Dar es Salaam.

*Note.*—In the table given on page 67 of the Annual Report for 1933 the expenditure per head of population with regard to Europeans was worked out on a basis of 8,228 Europeans *plus* 1,722 Goans = 9,950 which explains the apparent discrepancy queried by Mlle. Dannevig at the Twenty-fifth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission.

### African Education.

108. *Primary schools.*—The number of Government and assisted village schools has remained approximately the same as for 1933, but the standard of these schools is gradually being raised with the output of better trained teachers. Several Mission Societies have realized the need for trained teachers and have converted their primary schools devoted to teaching English and industries into training schools for vernacular teachers. This accords with the Government's policy of relating the teaching of English and industries to the economic needs of the Territory and emphasizing the importance of improving village education. Where these changes have taken place the grants have been transferred to the new services.

*Girls' schools.*—The Government schools for African girls have continued to make progress and the increasing appreciation of the Mohammedan population for female education is evidenced by the popularity of the Government girls' schools in Tanga, Dar es Salaam, and Tabora where the demand for admission far exceeds the accommodation. Increasing numbers have entered the Government village schools situated in townships such as Ujiji : proof that the requirement of female education first makes itself felt in the towns. The tragedy at Malangali Girls' School has been referred to, and from letters of sympathy received by the Headmistress and the Headmaster of the Malangali Boys' School from the natives of the district, including some of those who had lost their children, there is reason to believe that local confidence in education has not been destroyed.

*Native Administration schools.*—There were 36 Native Administration schools in the Territory during 1934 with an average daily attendance of 2,167. These Native Administration schools are Government schools built in most cases from Native Treasury funds. The Native Administrations finance the maintenance of boarders, the buildings and furniture, and, in some instances bear part of the cost of staff salaries. The total expenditure on these services during 1934 was estimated at £8,162. The curriculum is the same as that for Government village schools and the teaching staff are members of the Education Department. The schools are subject to inspection by Superintendents of Education in the same way as Government village schools, the only practical difference in their administration being that the responsibility for ex-classroom activities and the expenditure connected therewith is accepted by the Native Administrations. The large primary schools of Moshi, Mwanza, and Malangali are also mainly supported by the Native Administrations.

109. *Missions.*—An outstanding feature in missionary work has been the marked increase in the activities of the Roman Catholic Missions who applied to register over 200 new schools in the

Kigoma District and over 100 in the Iringa Province apart from several hundred applications spread over other provinces. Eight new Missionaries entered the Territory during the year, the great majority of whom belonged to Roman Catholic Societies. It is unlikely, however, that many of them will be engaged in secular instruction.

*Grants-in-aid.*—The following is a summary of grants-in-aid to Missions during 1934 :—

	£
U.M.C.A. Zanzibar Diocese ... ..	4,684
U.M.C.A. Masasi Diocese ... ..	900
U.M.C.A. Nyasaland Diocese ... ..	448
Church Missionary Society ... ..	2,336
Bethel Lutheran Mission, Tanga ... ..	725
Bethel Lutheran Mission, Bukoba ... ..	319
Leipzig Lutheran Mission ... ..	1,013
Moravian Mission, Tukuyu ... ..	556
Seventh Day Adventists Mission ... ..	787
Berlin Lutheran Mission ... ..	50
R.C. Holy Ghost, Eastern Province ... ..	1,657
R.C. Holy Ghost, Northern Province ... ..	1,338
R.C. Consolata Mission, Iringa ... ..	1,539
R.C. Capuchin Mission ... ..	1,408
R.C. Benedictine Mission ... ..	2,010
R.C. White Fathers, Western Province ... ..	1,950
R.C. White Fathers, Lake Province ... ..	802
Miscellaneous ... ..	236
	<hr/>
	£22,758
	<hr/>

The above grants were allocated as follows :—

	£
Teachers' Training Schools ... ..	5,329
Primary Schools ... ..	6,331
Industrial Schools ... ..	2,055
Girls' Boarding Schools ... ..	4,242
Village Schools ... ..	3,609
Equipment grant to apprentices ... ..	219
Travelling Teachers ... ..	956
Sundry Fees ... ..	17
	<hr/>
	£22,758
	<hr/>



110. *Government schools*.—The following are the Government schools where European staff is employed:—

*Tabora Boys' School*.—150 boarders. Three Superintendents of Education and one Instructor. Training is given in the first four standards in English, followed by a two years junior secondary course or a two years course in clerical work.

*Tabora Girls' School*.—70 boarders. One Headmistress.

*Mpwapwa Vernacular Teachers' Training School*.—90 boarders. Two Superintendents of Education and one Industrial Instructor. The course has been extended to five years and special attention is given to agriculture and rural handicrafts.

*Dar es Salaam Boys' School*.—30 boarders and 380 day boys. Two Superintendents of Education and three Industrial Instructors. Four to six years training in the vernacular is given, after which follow four years training in English or five years training in carpentry, metal work, or printing. Training in metal work is given in the interests of the Government Railway Locomotive Works and in printing at the request of the Government Printer.

*Girls' School, Dar es Salaam*.—100 day girls. One Headmistress.

*Tanga Boys' School*.—60 boarders and 300 day boys. Two Superintendents of Education and one Industrial Instructor. The course consists of four to six years in the vernacular with a four years English course or five years instruction in carpentry or tailoring.

*Tanga Girls' School*.—180 day girls. One Headmistress.

*Mwanza, Moshi and Malangali*.—These three schools have one Superintendent of Education and one Industrial Instructor at each providing training beyond the village school syllabus and instruction in industries suitable to native rural areas. There are 90 boarders and 200 day boys at Mwanza, 120 boarders and 70 day boys at Malangali, and 120 boarders and 220 day boys at Moshi. These schools have extensive school gardens with model plots where the pupils practise the elements of the agriculture of the district. Pupils pass from the primary schools to Tabora secondary classes and thence to Makerere, Uganda, or to special vocational training with other departments.

111. *Examinations.*—The following results were obtained at the public examinations held during the year :—

	<i>Grade I Teachers' Examination.</i>	<i>Grade II Teachers' Examination.</i>	<i>Tabora Entrance Examination.</i>
Number of candidates entered from Government Institutions ... ..	13	37	45
Number of candidates entered from Mission Institutions ... ..	47	291	21
	<hr/> 60	<hr/> 328	<hr/> 66
Number of successful candidates from Government Institutions ... ..	—	8	21
Number of successful candidates from Mission Institutions ... ..	8	71	16
<i>Total</i> ... ..	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 79	<hr/> 37

The Government closed its training school for Grade I or English speaking teachers some time ago as it is intended to recruit English speaking teachers in future from Tanganyika pupils who have passed through the Secondary School at Makerere in Uganda. The Government candidates for the Grade I Teachers' examination were teachers already in the service and, as the standard of the examination is being raised each year, they have little chance of passing. The standard of the Grade II or vernacular teachers' examination is also being raised as pupils who enter the three years special course of training are expected to have completed six years general education instead of four as formerly.

The Tabora entrance examination has been substituted for the central school leaving certificate and is taken by candidates who have completed the primary school course of four years in the vernacular and four years English. Before the opening of the junior secondary classes at Tabora, pupils proceeded to junior secondary schools in Uganda. The first batch of these, six in all, sat for the entrance examination of Makerere secondary school and a report has been received from the Principal that all were successful.

112. *Swahili publications.*—The Inter-Territorial Language Committee did not meet during the year but the Secretary was engaged on the preparation of a Swahili dictionary and on the revision of English-Swahili and Swahili-English dictionaries. The following books in Swahili were published during the year :—

1. Swahili Exercises by Steere, revised by the Rev. Canon A. B. Hellier.
2. Njia ya Kufundisha, by L. W. Hollingsworth.
3. Mwandiko wa Chapa, Books I, II and III.
4. Elimu ya Kiswahili, Book III.

5. Mambo ya Ajabu yaliyompata Allan Quatermain na Wenzake. Abridged and translated by F. Johnson.

6. Uhuru wa Watumwa waliokamatwa Mateka, by J. J. Mbotola.

7. Habari za Mwili, by F. Johnson.

8. Hesabu za Afrika ya Mashariki, Book I, by H. L. Bradshaw.

9. Elimu ya Viumbe—Wanyama, L. C. Bates.

10. Hesabuni kwa Furaha, by O. F. Raum.

The monthly Swahili Magazine *Mambo Leo* which is produced by the Education Department maintained an average circulation of nearly 10,000 copies *per mensem* during the year. The School Magazine *Mwanafunzi*, which is produced by the staff and pupils of the Government Primary School in Dar es Salaam and printed by the school apprentices, increased its circulation and was sold to several other schools.

### School Statistics.

113. The following table shows the number of Government and assisted schools in the Territory during the year.

	Government Schools.					Assisted Missions Schools.*		
	No. of schools.	Roll.	Average attend- ance.	African Staff Male	Female	No. of schools.	African Staff. Male.	Female
Primary schools ...	7†	1,769	1,632	96	—	23†	69	—
Village schools ...	37	2,784	2,192	84	—	156	361	—
Native Administra- tion schools ...	36	2,660	2,167	95	—	—	—	—
Girls' schools ...	4	420	356	—	17	13	9	15
Teachers' training schools ...	1	90	87	8	—	13	23	—

\* Attendance figures not yet available.

† Including Industrial Sections and the Junior Secondary classes at Tabora.

### Indian Education.

114. Provision is made for the education of Indian children at three Government schools, 11 Government aided schools and 36 unaided schools; 30 of the latter receiving assistance from the balance of the Indian Education Tax Reserve Fund. The Government Indian Central School at Dar es Salaam is the most advanced in the Territory and provides secondary education up to the Cambridge school leaving certificate. It had an enrolment of 229 boys and 16 girls. The Government Indian Junior School, which was transferred to the new school building in July, had an enrolment of 208 boys and 50 girls, and is preparatory to the Indian Central School. The third Government Indian School is at Tanga and had an enrolment of 101 boys and 45 girls. The Government teaching staff for these schools consists of 28 Indian Masters



and Mistresses. Instruction is given in Gujarati or Urdu in the lower classes of all the schools in the Territory, after which at such schools where numbers and efficiency warrant it English is gradually introduced until it becomes the medium of instruction.

Nineteen Indian pupils were presented for the Cambridge junior certificate examination and one candidate from the Government Central School sat for the London matriculation examination in 1934. Candidates will in future be presented for the Cambridge school certificate examination.

The Finance Committee of the Indian Advisory Committee on Education met early in the year to recommend rates of assistance to Indian schools from the Education Tax Reserve Fund. The balance of the Fund was then £11,800 and assistance was recommended amounting to £3,258. The following table gives the list of schools which received grants-in-aid from public funds during 1934 :—

<i>School.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Average attendance.</i>	<i>Grants-in-aid from</i>	<i>Assistance from</i>
			<i>General Revenue.</i>	<i>Education Tax Fund.</i>
			£	£
Aga Khan School—Boys ...	Dar-es-Salaam	381	944	540
” ” ” —Girls ...	Dar-es-Salaam	382	707	—
Indian Public... ...	Lindi ...	68	163	125
” ” ...	Moshi ...	70	162	80
” ” ...	Arusha ...	36	141	80
” ” ...	Dodoma ...	103	314	200
Haridas Ranchod Memorial... ..	Tabora ...	89	328	200
Indian Public... ...	Kigoma ...	22	55	50
” ” ...	Bukoba ...	67	180	125
” ” ...	Mwanza ...	134	329	200
Aga Khan ...	Iringa ...	63	133	80
<hr/>				
Number of Schools ... ..	11	1,415	3,456	1,680
Other schools receiving assistance from Reserve Education Tax Fund ...	30	950	—	1,578
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			3,456	3,258

### European Education.

115. There are over 20 European nationalities in the Territory, but European education may be conveniently classified under the following headings :—

- (a) English ;
- (b) South African Dutch ;
- (c) German ;
- (d) Greek.

(a) *English Education*.—The Government school at Arusha, which is staffed by the Church Missionary Society as agents for the Government, was opened during the year. The buildings were completed in May and cost over £10,000. There is accommodation for 24 girls and 24 boys as boarders and for 30 day pupils. The school opened at the beginning of the second term in 1934, and at the end of the year there were 41 boarders and six day pupils.

The Ngare-Nairobi school was closed, most of the pupils being admitted to the new Arusha school.

The second Government European school in the Territory is the junior school in Dar es Salaam, which is a day school and had an average of 36 pupils in attendance during the year. The ages of pupils varied between five and 14. The staff consisted of a Headmistress and two temporary Assistant Mistresses. The staff also organizes the correspondence course for children living in isolated parts of the Territory where no educational facilities at present exist. Owing to the opening of the Arusha school, the number of children taking the course is decreasing. The average number during 1934 was 13.

(b) *South African Dutch Education*.—Owing to the migration of several Dutch families to the gold diggings in the Lupa, one of the three schools in the Northern Province was temporarily closed. Two small schools exist for Dutch children in the Iringa Province.

(c) *German Education*.—Four German schools continue to receive assistance and Government has also paid boarding grants towards the maintenance of five German children at school throughout the year. The Lwandai school was given a grant of £61 towards the cost of additional buildings.

(d) *Greek Education*.—The Greek school in the Northern Province at Kibosho has 30 pupils in attendance and is assisted as a boarding school. The number of pupils at this school at Lake Duluti, Arusha, is increasing and the Committee propose to make provision for the accommodation of boarders.

*Secondary Education*.—The fee charged to Tanganyika pupils attending Government secondary schools in Kenya having been reduced to the figure charged to pupils resident in Kenya, the assistance hitherto paid by Government towards the secondary education of Tanganyika children in Kenya schools has in most cases been withdrawn. Travelling expenses of pupils attending Government secondary schools in Kenya are still paid by Government.

116. *Cost of Education borne by the community.*—(a) *Primary Education.*—Figures showing the revenue and expenditure of nine assisted schools are available as well as figures in respect of the Government schools at Arusha and Dar es Salaam and the correspondence course. The total expenditure on these institutions amounted to £11,726, while the income from fees and other sources, excluding grants-in-aid, amounted to £5,410. The proportion of the total expenditure of these institutions borne by the European community therefore amounted to 46 per cent. This proportion would have been higher had it not been for the non-recurrent expenditure incurred prior to the opening of the Government European school at Arusha early in the year, and the high rate of salary grants hitherto paid to the staff of the Dutch schools in the Northern Province.

(b) *Secondary Education.*—Except for three special cases where Government assistance was given, the whole cost of secondary education devolved upon the parents.

117. The following list gives the European schools which received assistance from Government during the year:—

<i>School.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Staff.</i>		<i>Grant.</i>
				<i>Graduates.</i>	<i>Non-graduates.</i>	
						£
German School, Lwandai (Mlalo) ...	32	24	56	3	—	802
„ „ Sunga ... ..	18	14	32	2	2	334
„ „ Oldeani ... ..	37	27	64	2	—	480
„ „ Lupembe ... ..	19	16	35	3	4	476
Greek School, Kibosho ... ..	13	17	30	2	2	323
„ „ Duluti ... ..	13	12	25	1	—	91
South African Dutch School, Ngare Ol Motonyi ... ..	8	6	14	1	—	149
South African Dutch School, Oldonyo Sambu ... ..	15	9	24	1	1	426
South African Dutch School, Ngare Nanyuki ... ..	14	13	27	1	1	446
Kindergarten, Tanga ... ..	5	2	7	—	1	35
„ Dodoma ... ..	3	2	5	1	—	22
„ Tabora* (White Fathers) ... ..	11	5	16	1	—	70
St. Joseph's Convent, Dar-es-Salam*	118	112	230	—	5	350
English School, Sadani, Iringa ...	2	2	4	1	1	16
Temporary European School, Arusha ... ..	8	3	11	—	1	42
<i>Total ... ..</i>	316	264	580	19	18	4,062

\*Includes Goan children.

In addition to the above grants, £170 was paid by Government in respect of school fees of pupils attending secondary schools in Kenya.



## **XV.—ALCOHOL, SPIRITS, AND DRUGS.**

118. The manufacture, sale, and consumption of native liquor in townships is regulated by the Native Liquor Ordinance, while control outside townships is generally effected by means of rules and orders made by the Native Authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance. The sale and supply of liquor to non-natives is regulated by the Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance. This Ordinance prohibits the manufacture of potable spirits, controls the possession of stills, and forbids the supply to natives of liquor other than native liquor. The Ordinance is strictly enforced and every effort made to ensure that natives do not obtain spirits.

The only spirits permitted to be manufactured are denatured or methylated spirits for medical and industrial purposes in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention of 1919 relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa, and provision is made for controlling the possession and use of stills as permitted by the Convention. One licence only has so far been granted for the manufacture of denatured spirits under the provisions of the Ordinance, and the use of the spirits produced is limited by the licence to the flavouring of tobacco made on the licensee's estate. The supply of denatured or methylated spirits to natives, except under licence, is prohibited.

### **The Local Brewery.**

119. At the Twenty-fifth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, the British Accredited Representative promised in response to a question put by Lord Lugard that full details regarding the establishment of the local brewery would be furnished in the Annual Report for 1934.

A private Company known as the "Tanganyika Breweries Limited" bought a plot of land in the Dar es Salaam township in 1933. Buildings were erected and the first beer was produced towards the end of the year. The Company is subsidiary to a well-known Kenya firm known as the "Kenya Breweries Limited". It is managed entirely by Europeans and up to the end of the year the beer produced was of the ordinary European quality.

Section 48 of the Intoxicating Liquors Ordinance (Chapter 102 of the Laws) prohibits natives from consuming or possessing European intoxicating liquors, including beer, save for such exceptional purposes as may be dictated by medicinal or religious needs, etc. Section 70 of this Ordinance empowers the Governor to approve the exemption of any native from the provisions of Section 48, but this power has, up to the present, only been exercised in the individual cases of the eight Chiefs of the Bukoba

District and two of the higher grade clerks resident in Dar es Salaam. Even in these cases, consumption of beer and stout only, and not spirits, has been permitted. The establishment of the Dar es Salaam brewery, therefore, has no connexion with the consumption of alcoholic liquors by natives.

120. At the Twenty-fifth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission the Commission expressed the hope that the Annual Report for 1934 would contain more complete information on the alcoholic content of all native beverages. Native liquors vary considerably in different localities and from day to day in the same locality. It is therefore quite impossible to give any figures of alcoholic content, but in the case of "pombe" the strongest found in recent years in Dar es Salaam contained 4·3 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

The Brewery Company, mentioned above, have entered into a contract with the Township Authority, Dar es Salaam, to start the supply in 1935 of "pombe" for the native pombe market having between 3 per cent. and 4 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

121. RETURN OF CASES BROUGHT BEFORE THE SUBORDINATE COURTS UNDER THE NATIVE LIQUOR ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 49 OF THE LAWS), DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1934.

<i>Charge.</i>				<i>No. of persons charged.</i>	<i>No. of persons convicted or in respect of whom orders have been made.</i>
Section 15(2)	...	...		5	5
„ 16(1)	...	...		4	4
„ 16(2)	...	...		1	1
„ 29	...	...		98	92
„ 30	...	..		134	126
„ 32(1)	...	...		32	31
„ 37	...	...		6	5
„ 42	...	...		2	2
<i>Total</i>	...	...		<u>282</u>	<u>266</u>

					<i>Charged.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>
Europeans	...	...	...	...	—	—
Asiatics	...	...	...	...	—	—
Natives	...	...	...	...	282	266
					<u>282</u>	<u>266</u>

RETURN OF CASES BROUGHT BEFORE THE SUBORDINATE COURTS UNDER THE INTOXICATING LIQUOR ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 102 OF THE LAWS) AS AMENDED BY ORDINANCES NOS. 17 OF 1931 AND 36 OF 1932, AND UNDER THE INTOXICATING LIQUOR REGULATIONS 1928, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1934.

<i>Charge</i>				<i>No. of persons charged.</i>	<i>No. of persons convicted or in respect of whom orders have been made.</i>
Section 32(2)	...	...		1	—
„ 32(3)	...	...		1	—
„ 34	...	...		1	1
„ 40(1)	...	...		2	2
„ 41	...	...		4	4
„ 42	...	...		2	2
„ 45(1)	...	...		7	6
„ 48(1)	...	...		5	5
„ 48(2)	...	...		12	10
Regulations under the Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance.					
2	...	...	...	1	1
5	...	...	...	29	25
				—	—
<i>Total</i>	...	...		65	56
				—	—

					<i>Charged.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>
Europeans	...	...	...	...	5	4
Asiatics	...	...	...	...	16	12
Natives	...	...	...	...	44	40
					—	—
					65	56
					—	—



## 122. Statistics relating to the importation of alcoholic liquors for the last five years are given below :—

## Importation of Alcoholic Liquors.

Liquor.	Average alcoholic strength (Sykes).	Quantity.					Value.				
		1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Beer (Imperial gallons) ...	...	147,679	105,585	103,969	81,059	75,870	£ 27,375	£ 18,868	£ 20,505	£ 18,384	£ 17,281
Brandy (proof gallons) ...	23 per cent. under proof	4,752	3,928	2,764	2,063	2,631	5,087	4,135	3,683	2,816	3,930
Gin and Geneva (proof gallons).	19 "	4,247	4,144	3,270	3,068	4,179	2,995	2,881	2,300	2,158	2,911
Liqueurs (Imperial gallons)	22 "	647	537	396	327	434	823	723	605	570	731
Rum (proof gallons) ...	20 "	65	106	25	38	38	54	30	31	43	44
Whisky (proof gallons) ...	23 "	25,853	22,907	18,312	16,327	19,788	35,475	30,555	24,710	21,893	26,946
Wines (Imperial gallons)	...	24,395	15,710	13,154	12,896	12,884	13,178	8,655	7,674	7,598	6,901
Unenumerated (Imperial gallons).	...	108	59	—	16	11	150	20	—	4	5
Total ...	...	207,746	152,976	141,890	115,794	115,835	85,137	65,867	59,508	53,466	58,749

*Note.*—As no allowance is made in the Tariff for under proof in excess of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the returns show the number of proof gallons charged for duty at this minimum strength. The actual number of proof gallons will be less in proportion to the actual strength of each kind of spirit.

Native beer, the consumption of which at most native ceremonies is demanded by native custom, is manufactured locally. There is little habitual drunkenness among tribal natives, and beer drinking is controlled by the Native Authorities.

### Drugs.

123. The complete control of opium and its derivatives is provided for by the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance which was enacted to give effect in the Territory to the Dangerous Drugs Convention signed at Geneva on 19th February, 1925, for the suppression of contraband trade in certain drugs. The provisions of the International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, which was signed at Geneva on 13th July, 1931, were applied to the Territory by the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932. This Convention is supplementary to the Convention of 1925, and includes certain drugs additional to those mentioned in that Convention.

The cultivation of the poppy and the importation of all preparations of poppies are prohibited, as also is the importation of "bhang". The cultivation of "bhang" and its consumption, use, and possession are prohibited by the Cultivation of Noxious Plants (Prohibition) Ordinance.

124. RETURN OF CASES BROUGHT BEFORE THE SUBORDINATE COURTS UNDER THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 90 OF THE LAWS) DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1934.

<i>Charge.</i>			<i>No. of persons charged.</i>	<i>No. of persons convicted or in respect of whom orders have been made.</i>
Section 9(c)	...	...	2	2
„ 9(e)	...	...	2	2
			—	—
<i>Total</i>	...	...	4	4
			—	—

					<i>Charged.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>
Europeans	...	...	...	...	—	—
Asiatics	...	...	...	...	—	—
Natives	...	...	...	...	4	4
					—	—
					4	4
					—	—

## XVI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

### Expenditure.

125. The Estimates of expenditure for the year 1934 provided the sum of £198,004 under the head “ Medical and Sanitation.”

### Assistance to Medical Missions.

126. Drugs and equipment to the value of £243 were supplied to Missionary Societies for treating specific diseases affecting the public health, such as hookworm, leprosy, sleeping sickness, yaws and syphilis. Additional financial assistance amounting to £992 was given to certain Missions actively engaged in maternity and child-welfare work.

### Attendance at Hospitals.

127. Attendance at hospitals continued to increase as indicated in the figures for five consecutive years given below :—

<i>Year.</i>		<i>In-patients.</i>	<i>Out-patients.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1930	... ..	33,052	393,783	426,835
1931	... ..	31,626	423,584	455,210
1932	... ..	29,236	479,447	508,683
1933	... ..	30,649	513,857	544,506
1934	... ..	34,253	546,971	581,224

### Maternity and Child Welfare.

128. Maternity and child welfare work is carried on by Government and Missionary Societies.

The principal aims of the clinics are to accustom the native women to western medicine and to provide for the practical training of native midwives. Owing to the scarcity of literate native women it is very difficult to obtain pupils who can be taught more than the conduct of a normal labour in a cleanly manner. It is hoped that as time goes on and female education spreads, it will be possible to obtain a greater number of literate women for training in this work.

A very successful Baby Week combined with a Health Week was held at Tanga in February. An account of the proceedings was submitted to the National Baby Week Council in connexion with the Imperial Baby Week Challenge Shield Competition and Certificate of Merit was awarded. The co-operation of the public in the organization of this intensive effect in health propaganda proved most valuable.

One of the Church Missionary Society's clinics—at Kongwa in the Central Province—also received a Certificate of Merit in the competition.



These awards are very gratifying as only 10 certificates were awarded throughout the Empire.

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Total number of confinements admitted to clinics.	2,399	2,710	2,344	2,688	3,809
Total number of confinements attended to elsewhere.	49	499	190	66	33
Total number of new cases (in-and-out-patients) seen at clinics :—					
Mothers ... ..	24,569	30,558	35,283	25,285	28,554
Children ... ..	31,553	45,418	46,806	42,432	41,163
Total number of attendances at clinics :—					
Mothers ... ..	164,833	251,704	273,763	292,186	269,254
Children ... ..	219,133	352,155	454,401	484,581	395,648

### Native Staff and Tribal Dispensaries.

129. Increased attention was given to the improvement of the technical training of the various grades of African medical personnel.

For some years past “ refresher ” courses have been held for African Dispensers, whose duties include minor medical and surgical treatment in addition to dispensing, and these were continued as usual. Government has undertaken to publish teaching material in the form of small text books on the various subjects in the syllabus, which include elementary chemistry and physics, anatomy and physiology, medicine and surgery, hygiene, laboratory methods and pharmacy, and the printing of some of these books is already in hand.

Arrangements have been concluded with the Education Department whereby future candidates for this class of training shall have completed a year's secondary education, including chemistry, physics and elementary biology, before entering the class, since it has been found that the so-called “ Dispenser Learners ” commenced their hospital training with an insufficient grounding in English and elementary science to appreciate fully the training given.

The present course for medical assistants is of a less advanced type than that given at Mulago in Uganda, but it is intended to provide scholarships to enable boys of exceptional ability who desire to follow medical work to enter Mulago. One such student has already gone there.

What is required in this country at the present time is a large number of adequately trained natives capable of diagnosing and treating the ordinary minor medical and surgical conditions met with in hospital practice and of recognizing serious cases which require to be sent to the larger hospitals for treatment: such men may also be required to supervise the Tribal Dressers who work under the Native Administrations; and it is Government's aim

to improve the knowledge of the men it has already got and provide a more thorough and systematic course of training new entrants.

No classes were held for Sanitary Inspectors during the year.

Further attention was given to improving the efficiency of Tribal Dressers who form the lowest grade of independent medical unit. These men, though literate, do not speak English and their duties are to treat minor ailments, administer medical and surgical first-aid in village communities and to recognize cases of illness which are beyond their power to treat, and to pass them on to the dispensary or hospital.

The experiment referred to in paragraph 131 of the Report for 1933\* of combining curative and preventive work under the same individuals in the Lake Province has been initiated, but its success cannot yet be estimated.

#### *Attendances at Tribal Dispensaries.*

130. The attendances during the year were 451,520, an increase of 49,509 over 1933.

1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	352,423
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	369,735
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	374,614
1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	402,011
1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	451,520

Four new tribal dispensaries were opened in the Northern, Lake and Eastern Provinces during 1934; there is now a total of 310 tribal dispensaries in the Territory.

#### **Infectious Diseases.**

131. *Tuberculosis.*—The clinical work of the chain of tuberculosis dispensaries on Kilimanjaro, of which the headquarters is at Kibongoto, was continued throughout the year.

The Tuberculosis Research Officer completed an extensive course of study in England, Paris, and Vienna, thanks to the generosity of the trustees of the Carnegie Corporation. This course was related particularly to the bacteriology of the disease and the pathogenicity of the acid fast bacilli found in East African natives. He returned to the Territory in August and pursued this line of work for the remainder of the year. His programme of work for 1934 made possible by a further grant from the Colonial Development Fund, includes visits to other parts of the Territory with a view to estimating the incidence of the disease under climatic conditions other than those prevailing on Kilimanjaro.

2,449 new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year.

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\* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 93, 1934.

*Venereal Diseases and Yaws.*—Treatment has been continued as before. The figures for the last five years have been:—

					<i>Syphilis.</i>	<i>Yaws.</i>
1930	...	...	...	...	25,864	137,112
1931	...	...	...	...	29,662	112,128
1932	...	...	...	...	35,229	114,115
1933	...	...	...	...	33,058	109,113
1934	...	...	...	...	33,701	117,884

The problem of the ante-natal syphilitic in the Bukoba District is serious, and efforts are being made by Government and by Missions in that area to induce such women to come for treatment before confinement. The Native Administration is assisting these Missions in this work so far as funds permit.

*Trypanosomiasis.*—The incidence of the disease fell considerably in the north western area of the Territory, particularly in Uha, during the year.

In Biharamulo most of the people living in bush villages were moved into concentrations and in Uha nearly all the bush villages left over from last year were also concentrated.

A new focus of the disease was discovered in Utete in the Mufiji District where one European was found to be infected. Animal inoculations were not made but clinically the disease was of the Rhodesian type.

North of Utete there is a coastal belt of bush extending as far as Tanga. This bush has small, scantily populated areas of *Persea-Brachystegia* woodland, but for the most part it is secondary semi-thicket, a type of woodland that favours *Glossina pallidipes* and *G. brevipalpis*.

The tsetse problem in this belt is thus different from that of other sleeping sickness areas of the Territory where either *G. morsitans* or *G. swynnertoni* is the dominant tsetse and, in view of the existence of the disease in Utete, the coastal belt requires special study.

In the adjoining district of Morogoro careful watch is being kept for cases of the disease, and native staff is being trained with a view to the early detection of cases.

In connexion with the recruiting of labour from the country bordering on the sleeping sickness areas in the Western Province, a quarantine camp has been established at Kigoma where native labourers are detained for a period of from 14 days to one month before proceeding to their destination, for the purpose of detecting the presence of trypanosomes in their blood.

Research work at the Tinde Laboratory was continued throughout the year and the results have been published in various scientific journals.



One of the experiments carried out demonstrated the infectiveness to man of a strain of *T. rhodesiense* taken from man and transmitted through animals (mostly dik-dik) and tsetse for a period of one year.

The following table shows the number of cases of sleeping sickness and deaths reported during the last three years:—

Province.	1932.		1933.		1934.	
	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.
Lake ... ..	602	89	623	122	381	102
Western ... ..	2,251	385	1,621	347	1,078	282
Central ... ..	—	—	54	6	12	9
Lindi ... ..	5	3	6	3	3	4
<i>Total</i> ... ..	2,858	477	2,304	478	1,474	397

*Smallpox*.—An outbreak of virulent smallpox numbering 68 cases with 25 deaths occurred in the northern part of the Tanga Province in March. Active vaccination was undertaken and no further cases were notified after 19th May and the disease did not spread beyond the boundaries of Tanga District. Three other areas in the Territory were affected, in all of which the disease was of mild type: 314 cases were reported from the Iringa Province with 10 deaths: 26 from the Tabora District with two deaths and three cases from the Lindi Province with no deaths, totalling 411 cases with 37 deaths for the whole Territory.

*Influenza*.—An outbreak of acute influenza was reported from the Kondoa district of the Central Province from which 481 deaths occurred during the months of November and December.

*Cerebro-spinal Meningitis*.—Fifty-four cases of cerebro-spinal fever with 13 deaths were reported from the Bukoba district in the Lake Province, and one case from the Iringa District.

*Plague*.—No case of plague was notified during the year.

*Leprosy*.—No change of policy has been made in connexion with the treatment and prevention of this disease. Missionary Societies continue to afford valuable help in the supervision of settlements and treatment centres in the vicinity of their station.

### Deficiency Diseases.

132. *Scurvy*.—In November an outbreak of scurvy was reported on the Lupa goldfields. Thirty-six cases were treated at Mbeya Hospital; no deaths occurred. Instructions on preventive measures were issued to all employers of labour in the area and the outbreak was of short duration.

### Health of Prisoners.

133. The general health of prisoners throughout the Territory has been satisfactory. The figures of the death-rate for the last five years have been as follows:—

					<i>Number of deaths.</i>	<i>Daily average number of prisoners during the year.</i>	<i>Deaths per 1,000 to average number of prisoners.</i>
1930	...	...	...	...	48	2,106·10	22·79
1931	...	...	...	...	51	2,370·00	24·89
1932	...	...	...	...	58	2,417·00	23·99
1933	...	...	...	...	43	2,518·09	17·07
1934	...	...	...	...	50	2,725·10	18·34

### Sanitation.

134. Sanitary services have been maintained throughout the Territory.

In Tanga township, where the wider distribution of the main water-supply has rendered the problem of sewage disposal acute, owing to the water-logging of the subsoil by the increased volume of sewage discharged into it from cesspools and septic tanks, it is satisfactory to be able to report that an expenditure of £13,000 has been authorized under loan funds for the construction of part of a sewerage scheme; and the preliminary work in connexion with the scheme is in hand.

### Health Education.

135. One of the most important needs of the Territory, with a view to improving the health of the inhabitants, is education in elementary hygiene. Since literary education only reaches a relatively small proportion of the total population and the health personnel is strictly limited by their cost, it is difficult to reach the masses of the population, scattered as they are at an average density of less than 14 per square mile. An effort, however, has been made in this direction by the issue of elementary health propaganda in the form of coloured posters printed in the vernacular and in some cases illustrated. While it is recognized that only a small proportion of the population can read such posters, it is felt that the literate members of the average community will be ready to display their accomplishment by reading the contents of the poster aloud to others: and during 1933 and 1934 an extensive effort was made to distribute a series of 24 posters dealing with tuberculosis, general health and cleanliness, hookworm, malaria, sleeping sickness, tick fever, smallpox, and insect carriers of disease; and pamphlets in Swahili on tuberculosis, malaria, sleeping sickness, and maternity and child welfare were also made available to all who could read. The posters were exhibited in public places, such as administrative offices, hospitals, markets, native authority courts, schools and other places where large

numbers of people would be likely to see them, and it is hoped that by continuing this form of propaganda some improvement in the hygiene of housing and village life may result. In all 70,600 posters have been distributed.

### **Kahama Investigation, 1927-1931.**

136. In view of an inquiry which was made as to the meaning of paragraph 136 in the Annual Report for 1933\* regarding the Kahama Special Investigation, the following further information is given.

This investigation was commenced in 1927 with the object of collecting statistical information as to the health of a native community living under completely rural conditions and supposed to be little influenced by contact with the outside world. It was hoped that the information would provide a basis for comparison with statistics obtained from other African communities living under different conditions. Particular attention was directed to the maternity and child-welfare organization in the area with a view to comparing birth, infantile mortality, and maternal mortality rates among native women confined at clinics under European supervision with the rates for women confined at their homes.

The concurrent invasion of the area by a serious outbreak of Rhodesian sleeping sickness so changed the conditions of native life therein and so seriously threatened the very life of the community that the medical arrangements as originally planned had to be altered to allow the available staff to deal with the epidemic.

The area could thus no longer be regarded as containing a typical native rural community living under normal conditions. The pressing need for economy which arose compelled the closing of the investigation in 1931; and the information collected during that abnormal period would not constitute a basis for comparison with statistics obtained from other African communities.

## **XVII.—LAND AND SURVEYS.**

### **Land.**

137. The land legislation of the Territory and the principles governing land tenure have been described in previous reports. No further legislation has been enacted during the year.

Owing to the continued economic depression there was again little demand for agricultural land, only 57 plots of 23,801 acres having been alienated in 1934, while leases representing 39,689 acres were either surrendered or revoked. In some cases occupiers surrendered part of their holdings.

Of the 57 agricultural plots leased 18 (area 5,591 acres) were situated in the Eastern, 16 (area 4,076 acres) in the Northern, and

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\* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 93, 1934.



3 (area 8,169 acres) in the Iringa Provinces. The alienations in the Eastern Province were mostly in respect of small plots of an average area of 250 acres for cotton growing. The 16 plots sold in the Northern Province included one of the new Oldeani farms and two of the Babati-Ndareda-Kiru (Mbugwe area) farms demarcated in 1932; the remainder consisted mainly of small extensions to existing holdings. Included in the 13 plots in the Iringa Province were re-sales of 5 plots (area approximately 7,202 acres) in respect of which rights of occupancy had previously been surrendered or revoked.

Rights of occupancy in respect of 435 trading and residential plots were sold. Included in these were 33 plots in Dar es Salaam Township formerly held on *Kiwanja* tenure. Rights of occupancy over 285 plots were either surrendered or revoked. The corresponding figures for 1933 were—plots sold 434, and rights of occupancy surrendered or revoked 311.

Rights of occupancy granted for Mission stations and school sites numbered 57. One factory site, two ginnery sites, 43 plots in ginneries' markets (Mwanza area), 55 ginnery-buying posts, four cotton market plots, and seven sports grounds and club plots were leased during the year.

Three hundred and three Certificates of Title were issued during the year from the Land Registries at Dar es Salaam and Arusha. Included in these were 75 titles in respect of rights of occupancy over agricultural plots, 23 crown grants (freehold titles) and four mining leases.

During the year the assessment of upset rentals for agricultural land was revised. These now vary from cents 20 to Sh. 1 per acre depending on the situation of the land and the purpose for which it is required.

### Surveys.

#### TRIANGULATION.

138. The triangulation survey party, consisting of one District Surveyor and two Staff Surveyors completed a triangulation chain joining Dodoma, passing through Iringa, to the Mbeya Spur triangulation of the survey of the Arc of the 30th Meridian. A second primary chain commencing from Babati was carried westwards and by the end of the year had reached the Iramba Plateau. During the year 60 primary triangulation stations were fixed and an area of 8,283 square miles was covered. A secondary series of triangulation covering part of the Singida, Mkalama and Mbulu Districts was completed and temporary figures issued; this work covered 2,240 square miles in which 27 secondary and 28 intersected stations were fixed. The final computations of all the primary work are now nearing completion and it is hoped to publish figures at an early date.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS.

139. Owing to shortage of staff no field work was possible during the year.

## CADASTRAL SURVEYS.

140. During the year title deed plans were completed in respect of 171 agricultural plots covering an area of 79,027 acres, two mining leases, 156 township plots, 83 minor settlement plots, four cotton market plots, and one ginnery site. The computations were completed of 135 farms with an aggregate area of 87,121 acres, two mining leases, 2,246 township and trading plots, and 21 miscellaneous surveys. The traverses run in connexion with these surveys were 458 miles in length. The number of landmarks erected was 3,797.

The total number of maps issued was 5,847, of which 2,777 value at £949 were supplied to Government departments.

## AERIAL SURVEYS.

141. An aerial survey on a scale of approximately 1/7,000 was made of 108 square miles of the Rufiji Delta for the Conservator of Forests, who wanted an accurate map of this area. A ground survey giving the information required would have been impracticable.

An experimental survey on a scale of 1/2,500 was carried out for the Zanzibar Government towards the end of the year, for the purpose of defining the boundaries of the clove estates with which the Island abounds. This work will be continued during the ensuing year. Twenty-five miles of the Rufiji Valley between Utete and the apex of the Delta were surveyed at the request of the District Officer, Utete. Other aerial surveys were carried out of Zanzibar Town, Ruvu, Kilosa, Kimamba and Bagamoyo Townships, Pangani Harbour, Dar es Salaam Channel and the Dar es Salaam Salt Works.

## XVIII.—FORESTRY.

## Areas.

142. The area of reserved forests was increased by 72 square miles: no excisions from forest reserve were made. The figures of forest area at the close of the year were as follows:—

					<i>Square miles.</i>
Reserved Forest	...	...	...	...	4,006
Forest awaiting reservation	...	...	...	...	105
Private Forests	...	...	...	...	63
					—
<i>Total</i>					4,174
					—



### **Demarcation and Survey.**

143. Further progress was made with preliminary demarcation of forest areas for eventual reservation in the Iringa Province. Survey must be postponed until staff becomes available, but in the meanwhile these valuable forests are being protected against further encroachment. Demarcation of the Territory's forests is now nearing completion. Some 100,000 acres of the Rufiji Delta mangrove woods were photographed from the air. The resulting mosaic which permits of fair accuracy in differentiation of tree species and observation of density and distribution of woods, will be valuable for the formulation of working plans.

### **Forest Fires and Protection.**

144. Owing to the precautions taken against fire, namely the cutting of fire belts, the posting of look-outs and patrols, no serious fires occurred in forest reserves, with the exception of the Nou Forest in the Mbulu District. Grazing offences have been numerous but other forest offences, such as illicit exploitation, have been of rare occurrences, while illicit cultivation in forest reserve is now almost unknown.

### **Silviculture.**

145. Lack of funds and the necessity for tending young plantations reduced the extent of new planting work, though fair progress can be reported, particularly in Arusha, Usambara, and Dar es Salaam Districts. A feature of silvicultural work this year has been the preparation made for the propagation of Mvule (*Chlorophora excelsa*) the Territory's most valuable timber tree.

Native administration schemes of afforestation and forest protection have made very satisfactory progress this year. Planting has become the rule rather than the exception. The services of Forest Officers in an advisory and supervisory capacity have been more generally in demand than ever before. A forest conscience is being gradually awakened in even the most backward tribes, for example the Mwangati or Barabaig have budgeted for fire traces and issued orders under the Native Authority Ordinance for the protection of the forests on Hanang Mountain, upon the grazing and water-supply, of which their prosperity so largely depends.

### **Timber Trade and Output of Forest Produce.**

146. The expectation of improvement reported in 1933 was realized this year, the revenue from timber being doubled. A new feature of the trade has been the growing export of Mvule timber in wide sawn boards and planks. The output of timber is likely to exceed that of last year by more than 120 per cent., though a large proportion of the cut was issued free to natives resident in the Rufiji-Kilombero areas for the purpose of replenishing their



stock of large canoes for the transport of their agricultural produce to the marketing centres. The export markets in mangrove bark and poles remained depressed and there is a considerable falling off in the exports of these commodities; wood fuel also has not been consumed to the same extent as last year.

### **Survey of Forest Resources.**

147. The strip enumeration of the northern slopes forests of Kilimanjaro, commenced in 1925, was at last completed. The area of these forests is close upon 200,000 acres. The survey disclosed somewhat disappointing volumes per acre on the whole, though extensive pure belts of pillarwood (*Cassipourea sp.*) were found. Excellent progress was also made with a 10 per cent. enumeration survey of the Magamba-Shume mixed evergreen forest, which, owing to its accessibility, is among the most valuable forests of the Territory. An area of some 24,000 acres was dealt with and the enumerations disclosed valuable stands of camphor and podo, and mixed hardwoods.

Much attention was paid this year to the gum arabic trade. The Forest Department carried out extensive experiments in tapping the gum acacias to increase production. Mention is also made of this matter under Section III, General Administration, paragraph 18.

### **Native Forest Reserves.**

148. The policy of demarcating and proclaiming forested lands as Native Administration forest reserves has been actively pursued this year. Such forests are brought under simple plans of management and protection and are patrolled by Native Administration forest guards, the Forest Department acting in an advisory capacity.

### **Anti-erosion Measures.**

149. Windbreak planting as a prevention of aeolian erosion was continued in the open country south-east of Lake Victoria, and a fair start was made in the steep Uluguru Mountains to demonstrate terracing of fields to the native cultivator. Portions of about 50 separate holdings were well terraced by their occupants this year, and the reasons fully explained to a large number of people.

## **XIX.—MINING AND GEOLOGY.**

### **Legislation.**

150. The Mining (Safe Working) (Amendment) Regulations, 1934, require two copies of mine plans to be deposited at the office of the Commissioner of Mines instead of only one copy as previously.

The Mining (Amendment) Regulations, 1934, require additional copies of applications for mining titles, etc.

The Mining (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1934, introduced, in addition to other minor amendments, the following :—

Rent on claims is now payable for the period ending 31st December next following the date of pegging and thereafter for each calendar year. Rent on mining leases is similarly payable and has been reduced to cents 50 per acre for the period ending 31st December next following the date of grant, and for subsequent calendar years Sh.1 per acre for the first year, Shs.1.50 per acre for the second year, Shs.2 per acre for the third year, and thereafter Shs.2.50 per acre per annum.

The position regarding the refund of royalty on minerals won from mining leases is clarified.

No royalty is now payable on mica splittings of less than 0.002 inch thick, on mica waste, or on mineral fertilizers for agriculture unless exported.

Application for a prospecting right need no longer be made in person and application forms are required to be filed in the office of the Commissioner for a period of 3 years and to be open to inspection by the public on payment of a fee of Sh.1. The holder of a prospecting right is required to be present when an area is pegged under authority of his prospecting right.

It is required that every application for an exclusive prospecting licence shall be accompanied by a deposit or a Banker's guarantee of £10 per square mile which may be forfeited if prospecting operations are not carried out to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.

### General.

151. A conspicuous feature was the increasing interest in the mineral wealth of the Territory shewn by well-known mining and financial interests.

152. The quantity and value of minerals exported or sold within the Territory during the year and the preceding year were as follows :—

<i>Mineral.</i>	<i>1933.</i>		<i>1932.</i>	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
Gold (bullion) ...	39,533 oz. ...	201,866	54,541 ounces	295,690
Diamonds ...	1,432 carats ...	3,862	1,154 carats	5,900
Tin ...	80½ long tons ...	12,213	141 long tons	23,940
Salt ...	6,664 long tons	32,262	7,590 long tons	40,166
Mica (sheet) ...	10.69 long tons	2,629	8.75 long tons	1,366
Mica (waste) ...	Nil	—	23 long tons	240
Red Ochre ...	30 long tons ...	200	16 long tons	99
	<i>Total</i> ...	<u>£253,032</u>	<i>Total</i> ...	<u>£367,401</u>

153. Prospecting and mining rights were issued as follows :—

<i>Prospecting Rights.</i>		<i>Exclusive Prospecting Licences.</i>		<i>Special Prospecting Rights.</i>		<i>Claims.</i>	<i>Leases.</i>
<i>Issued.</i>		<i>Granted.</i>	<i>Renewed.</i>	<i>Granted.</i>	<i>Renewed.</i>	<i>Registered.</i>	<i>Granted.</i>
1933	... 864	60	11	11	2	759	Nil.
1934	... 1,065	72	39	15	10	918	3

154. The following are details of the claims registered :—

						1933.	1934.
Reef Gold	...	...	...	...	...	402	659
Alluvial Gold	...	...	...	...	...	278	138
Precious Stones	...	...	...	...	...	25	7
Tin	...	...	...	...	...	32	54
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Mica	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	31
Red Ochre	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	1
Building Minerals	...	...	...	...	...	16	20
Manganese	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil.
Phosphate	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
						<hr/> 759	<hr/> 918

Of the three leases granted one was for gold, one for salt, and one for building minerals.

### Gold.

155. Gold continued to be of pre-eminent importance and the price remained high, averaging nearly Shs.138. In Musoma District production, which reached a record figure, was almost entirely from small lode mines. The "Majimoto" Mine in South Mara and some promising areas in North Mara were taken over by well known mining companies. In Mwanza District Ngasamo mine continued production on a small scale but interest centred in the Saragura area where the results of active exploration indicate the existence of payable low-grade ore deposits. In Mkalama District Sekenke mine remained the most important producer and exploratory work was continued; additional power plant was ordered. Kirondatal gold mine, in the same District, commenced production in May and the systematic examination of low-grade auriferous deposits near Kinyangiri was begun. The Lupa goldfield, in Mbeya District, again established a record output. Most of this was alluvial gold, but both companies and individuals showed increasing interest in reef occurrences and many new lodes were discovered. In the north-west of the field active exploration and development yielded very encouraging results. Good results were also obtained in the eastern part of the field and the possibilities of big alluvial deposits attracted attention. A new discovery of alluvial gold in Morogoro District has already resulted in the recovery of a few



ances by small operators. Gold was also discovered in the Masai District but little is yet known of the occurrence. In Nzega District auriferous quartz veins have been located in three different places. Auriferous occurrences were also discovered in Shinyanga District.

### **Salt.**

156. The output again exceeded sales but both showed an increase. Native produced salt continued to be an important factor.

### **Tin.**

157. Stimulated by the increased price of the metal and the improved stability of the market the output of tin from Bukoba District showed a very considerable increase. A small quantity of alluvial tin was also obtained from the Busubi area of Biharamulo District.

### **Diamonds.**

158. Production of diamonds continued on a small scale at Mabuki and Shinyanga. A slight falling off in output was more than balanced by an increase in value. A new discovery was made in Nzega District where a few small but good quality stones were recovered.

### **Mica.**

159. The price of mica remained low and the demand poor with the result that there was very little activity on the mica fields. A few tons of mica waste were exported.

### **Coal.**

160. No coal was produced. Coal was discovered in Mbeya District to the west of the Lupa goldfield; owing to its proximity to the goldfield (it is only about 20 miles from some of the more important reef prospects) this discovery is of considerable importance.

### **Other Minerals.**

161. Wolfram was discovered in Bukoba District.

### **Geological Survey.**

162. The concentrated field activities of the previous year provided much material for office work in connexion with the maps and reports dealing with three of the most important gold-bearing regions of the Territory, namely, the Lupa, the Musoma, and the Karagura (Mwanza) goldfields.

The geological field work undertaken consisted of rapid reconnaissance examination of promising but less known areas, which

were carried out as extensively as the field staff available would permit.

In the Musoma District the geological survey begun the previous year was continued by a field party for a period of about five months, some 1,450 square miles being covered in the south and south-eastern part of the District. The area covered includes four producing gold mines, five prospective gold mines and the Serengeti (complete) Game Reserve.

Another field party was able to operate for about two months during which time a reconnaissance traverse was carried out, covering about 500 square miles in the neighbourhood of Kitete in the southern portion of the Manyoni District.

Although no striking discoveries were made, the work of both these parties was of value in adding considerably to the geological knowledge of the Territory.

163. An exhaustive investigation of the conditions relative to water-supply and irrigation in the Arusha and Moshi Districts of the Northern Province was made during the year, with the object of advising Government as to the attainment of more satisfactory and efficient use and control of the waters of that fertile region. As usual, problems connected with water-supply bulk largely in the somewhat varied work undertaken by the department, and investigations were undertaken in the Singida, Lindi, and Tanga areas in regard to the provision of surface, shallow or deep-seated supplies of water.

164. The two Star boring machines belonging to the department operating respectively in the Tanga and Morogoro Districts accounted between them for eighteen boreholes with a total footage of 4,815, of which 33 per cent. was in hard crystalline rock. The deepest borehole of 705 feet was entirely in sedimentary rock. Eighty-two per cent. of these boreholes struck water and 675,000 gallons per 24-hour day were added to the resources of the Territory. The greater proportion of this total may be regarded as potable, though somewhat saline.

The reservoir at Dodoma, which has the distinction of being the largest earth-dam in East Africa, functioned successfully throughout 1934, and at the close of the dry season on 28th December, 1934, contained one million gallons, though the rainfall during the year was only 16.4 inches.

165. In the laboratory the public service afforded was well maintained and the Chemist and Petrologist dealt with 1,053 specimens while 1,222 microscope slides of thin sections of rocks were prepared. Fire assays for precious metals (almost exclusively gold) totalled 675. Besides 251 thin sections examined, 35 mineral species identified, and 22 samples of water tested for complete analysis of mineral constituents, other samples tested comprised ores of tungsten, limestone, coal, bearing-metal alloy, currency and counterfeit coinage, "schlenter gold", gunpowder and other materials of a miscellaneous nature.



No mineral discovery of outstanding importance was recorded during the year.

There has been a marked influx of mining engineers into the Territory mostly in connexion with its reef gold-mining potentialities.

## **XX.—AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY.**

### **AGRICULTURE.**

#### **General.**

166. For the second season in succession the Territory suffered adverse climatic conditions, and the cumulative effects of two years' drought were seen in the drying up of certain rivers and streams which had previously been regarded as having a perennial flow; such crops as coconuts, kapok and even sisal were adversely affected, while in the Northern Province planters lost large numbers of coffee trees. In the Lake Province there was a mid-season drought which seriously depressed the fields of grain and groundnut crops; fortunately, however, the early season rainfall conditions were favourable to cotton which withstood the drought. Elsewhere the long rains were deferred several weeks until the month of April, and then continued, particularly to the east of the Rift Valley, until August with disastrous results to the cotton crop of the Tanga, Eastern and Southern Provinces. Locusts were present in all provinces and contributed to the general uncertainty. Considering these serious drawbacks the general shewing for the year is good. Sukoba, for instance, exported a record crop of coffee while that of the Northern Province was well maintained; the maize crop of the Northern Province was excellent; the cotton crop in the Lake Province was a record, and there was a general surplus of grain. The anti-famine and anti-locust policy of planting subterranean food crops, such as cassava and sweet potatoes, which has been followed for some years, has placed most of the Territory in a fairly safe position; in only one or two areas did a serious food shortage occur.

The results of this year of continued effort on the part of the agricultural population to overcome the evil effects of the economic depression have shewn that in such a large territory crop production varies in different Provinces, and in this lies in part the strength of the Territory's resistance to adversity. Territorial production is now on a broader basis and there are now four commodities which have or which are fast approaching an export value of over half a million pounds sterling: they are sisal, nearing a value of one million pounds; coffee, half a million pounds; and cotton and gold, three hundred thousand pounds each. Gold is included here as so



much of its value is represented by agricultural supplies and labour. There are also several secondary products such as hides and skins, rice and other grains, groundnuts and copra, varying in present value between £50,000 and £150,000 per annum; also minor products such as beeswax, gum, tobacco, and sesame.

### **Marketing.**

167. Following the modifications imposed under the Cotton Rules and Regulations, the cotton industry is now in a much more satisfactory position; the minimum price rule has given a more stabilized return to the grower, reputable cotton dealing firms are more satisfied and ginners are now of greater service to the industry. The increase in native-grown cotton production in the Lake Province is to some extent attributable to these marketing measures. The measures taken for the regulated marketing of the rice and groundnut crops proved successful in the Lake Province, and are being extended to other areas with satisfactory results. As with cotton, the ensurance of a fair deal to the native producer resulted in greater effort on his part with the result that trade is generally extended and not restricted.

The Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union has continued its sound progress, and in the past year distributed nearly £50,000 to its members, which is twice the amount distributed three years ago. It is significant that the European planters have expressed the view that there should be no discrimination whatsoever between native and non-native grown coffee. In other areas and with other products, notably maize in the Northern Province, tobacco in Songea and Biharamulo, coffee in Arusha, Songea, and Tukuyu, growers have expressed their desire for some kind of co-operative organization to deal with their produce.

### **Agricultural Training.**

168. Through the generous financial support of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation it has been possible to reopen the Cotton Experimental Station near the Rufiji River, and to open up two large cotton farms, one in the Lake Province and the other in the Eastern Province. It is intended that natives should be selected for training as peasant farmers and should be settled on land within the influence and reach of the European staff on the farms. Several model peasant holdings are already in being.

The Agricultural Training School opened two years ago at Nyakato, Bukoba District, has made excellent progress. The work and aims of the school are known to the native coffee growers of Kilimanjaro who have expressed a desire for a similar school. Several youths have requested to be allowed to work without remuneration both on the new Coffee Research Station and under

Agricultural Officers, not with the idea of becoming salaried employees but of being better peasant farmers. This spontaneous desire for better farming knowledge is also widened by the fact that various native communities are becoming vocal in their demand for more assistance from Agricultural Officers.

### **Sisal.**

169. A record production of 72,510 tons, valued at £847,562, was achieved together with 754 tons of manufactured rope and twine at a value of £18,858. Greater activity has been seen in the industry, such as improved cultural conditions, replacement of machinery, and new plantings, etc. This is important, for the industry is the mainstay of the Territory, as it puts into local circulation far more cash than any other, and, furthermore, does so with regularity throughout the year. A sisal tax of Sh.1 per ton of fibre was brought into force in May, 1934. The proceeds of the tax will be devoted to the maintenance of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association, to part of the cost of staff and upkeep of the new Sisal Experimental Station, to which the Colonial Development Fund contributes £1,100 annually for five years, and to a contribution towards research in Great Britain.

### **Coffee.**

170. The amount of coffee exported in 1934 constituted a record for the Territory, 14,766 tons having been exported as compared with last year's record figure of 12,718 tons. The value of the 1934 crop was £495,237. This increase is mainly due to the continued increase in output from Bukoba following improved sanitation which has resulted in a decrease of the infestation of the *Stephanoderes* beetle, and to the regeneration of the old Arabica coffee trees. Grading of the coffee at Bukoba, the port of export, has been satisfactory and is believed to be the cause of the increasing interest shown by the United States and Canada in these coffees. The amount of coffee exported from Bukoba was 10,209 tons, which is nearly 3,000 tons more than three years ago.

In the Northern Province, the application of more careful cultural measures and better attention to pests and diseases have resulted in increased yields, and annual bearing of plantations is now more common than before. Native production increased by forty per cent. to an actual export of 1,595 tons in the Northern and Tanga Provinces, the total exports from these Provinces amounting to 4,379 tons.

### **Cotton.**

171. A record export of 31,612 bales (of 400 lb. each) of cotton was achieved; this was due to the considerable increase in the Lake Province where 26,225 bales were produced, compared with a



production of 15,000 bales in 1933. Elsewhere, as stated above, the crop was almost a failure due to heavy rains falling in the normally dry months from May to August. Non-native production is estimated at just over 4,000 bales.

### **Tobacco.**

172. There was a considerable increase in the production of fire-cured tobacco, particularly by natives in the Songea and Biharamulo Districts. The local market was saturated at the end of the year. Whilst this market is of value in stimulating interest in tobacco growing, it is to the export market that producers must turn and efforts are being made to establish a grade for the Liverpool market. The production of Turkish tobacco is stationary but is being fostered in the Iringa area by the British American Tobacco Company. Fifty-three tons of native-grown fire-cured tobacco were produced in the Songea and Biharamulo Districts, and approximately 60 tons of European-grown tobacco in the Iringa District.

### **Tea.**

173. The amount of tea manufactured during the year amounted to 18,863 lb. in the Southern Highlands and to 26,754 lb. in the Eastern Usambaras. The restriction of new plantings was considered in conformity with other tea producing countries; 2,900 acres of new plantings have been permitted for this Territory up to and including 1938.

### **Oil Seeds.**

174. There was a heavy fall of 11,000 tons in the export of groundnuts due to drought and low prices at the time of harvest. The production of copra was also adversely affected by the low prices obtained by all oil products generally. The output of sesame, however, showed only a small decrease.

### **Grains.**

175. There has been a welcome revival in the trade for all kinds of grains. Rice was up to average, despite extensive failures in the Lake Province due to drought. Millets showed an increase, as also did maize mainly from non-native sources in the Northern Province.

## **DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SCIENCE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.**

176. The Department of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry is administered as a separate unit under the Director of Veterinary Services, but works in the closest collaboration with the Provincial Administration and the Medical, Agricultural,



Tsetse Research and Game Preservation Departments. Field operations are carried out by a system of district units in charge of Veterinary Officers working through European Stock Inspectors and native Veterinary Guards who patrol their respective areas, reporting on and inspecting the cattle within their area.

### Disease Control.

177. *Rinderpest*.—There were 12 outbreaks in being at the beginning of the year, all in the northern part of the Territory; during the year these and 36 fresh ones were suppressed, leaving 18 foci still active in the Lake, Northern, Tanga and Western Provinces at the end of the year.

*Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia*.—Little progress could be made towards suppressing this disease. However, it was kept confined to eight large quarantined areas, all in or adjoining Masailand.

*East Coast fever*.—As in most previous years of recent times, this disease, even though only normally prevalent, caused more mortality than any other. It is widespread but very uneven in its distribution. Generally speaking a light cattle population permitting good grass cover favours it, so that it in turn further reduces the number of cattle—sometimes to the point of extermination, as in Bagamoyo District during the year under review. Conversely, the disease tends to disappear from overstocked areas, and so does little to allay the evil of overstocking. The panacea is universal dipping, but this will not be practicable for many years. One tank—at Kigoma—was erected. As a palliative measure deticking of stock by hand was widely advocated.

*Trypanosomiasis*.—Serious mortality occurs every year from tsetse invading cattle country or from cattle being driven by drought into tsetse fly-belts. The first occurred most notably in the Central Province, and the second in the Central, Western, and Northern Provinces, which suffered from poor rains and insufficient pasture. Opposed to and almost making up for losses must be set the reclamation work which has been carried out in the Central, Lake, and Northern Provinces.

*Other Diseases*.—Outbreaks of anthrax, blackquarter, foot-and-mouth disease, mange, contagious abortion, strongylosis, distemper, fowl typhoid, etc., etc., were dealt with as they arose, and call for no comment. There were no reported outbreaks of swine-fever or rabies. An unusually large number of cases of tuberculosis were met with among the cattle slaughtered in Iringa abattoir, and this occurrence is being investigated.

### Mpwapwa Laboratory.

178. Sufficient anti-rinderpest serum and vaccine to meet all demands were produced; the quantities issued being 3,755,000 c.c. (93,875 doses) of serum, and 238,950 c.c. (23,895 doses) of vaccine.

Research work on animal diseases were carried out in connexion with rinderpest, tuberculosis, East Coast fever, contagious abortion, anaplasmosis and plant poisons, in addition to a particularly interesting series of experiments on the effect of nutrition on the course of trypanosomiasis.

Work on animal breeding was continued. This has as its ultimate aim the production and fixation of local breeds of dairy cows, milking goats, and mutton sheep best suited to the country. In conjunction with this proceeded much work on animal nutrition in general. Research work on pastures and the associated subject of soil erosion continued to yield much valuable information.

### Animal Husbandry.

179. The principles of breeding, feeding, disease control and management of pastures which are being worked out at Mpwapwa are incorporated in practice as soon as feasible, and, although the results achieved in this direction are as yet small, they are not insignificant as in every Province it is now realized that animal resources are not fully utilized and efforts are being made to improve this state of affairs. Generally speaking, the lines taken are in the direction of :—(a) improving distribution, particularly by encouraging and facilitating the sale of cattle in over-stocked areas and the transport of these cattle for slaughter in areas of high agricultural production, (b) improving the quality of domestic animals by encouraging castration of inferior and surplus males, (c) improving the feeding of animals by encouraging rotational grazing, conservation of fodder, and application of anti-erosion measures, (d) better utilization of manure, (e) production of better hides and skins by avoiding skin diseases and branding, and by good flaying, drying, and storage, and (f) production of better clarified butter, preferably at co-operative centres where standardized methods of manufacture ensure a good product.

### XXI.—POPULATION.

180. No later figures were available in 1934 than those provided by the second official non-native census of the population taken on 26th April, 1931, which with the corresponding figures of the previous 1921 census are given in the following table :—

Race.	Male Adults.		Males under 16.		Female Adults.		Females under 16.		Total.	
	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.
European ...	1,483	4,480	229	746	521	2,282	214	720	2,447	8,228
Indian ...	4,370	9,720	1,611	4,457	1,931	4,785	1,499	4,460	9,411	23,422
Goan ...	594	1,033	62	226	80	240	62	223	798	1,722
Arab ...	1,966	3,145	801	1,497	657	1,227	617	1,190	4,041	7,059
Ceylonese ...	—	7	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	15
Others ...	333	308	109	74	162	128	137	64	741	574
Total ...	8,746	18,693	2,812	7,003	3,351	8,664	2,529	6,660	17,438	41,020

Of the non-native population 66·7 per cent. were either British-born or naturalized British subjects and 33·3 per cent. of foreign nationality, the numbers and percentages being as follows :—

<i>Race.</i>	<i>British Born.</i>		<i>Naturalized British.</i>		<i>Other.</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Europeans ...	3,429	41·7	73	0·9	4,726	57·4
Indians ...	23,224	99·2	56	0·2	142	0·6
Goans ...	6	0·4	4	0·2	1,712	99·4
Arabs ...	212	3·0	18	0·3	6,829	96·7
Others ...	338	57·4	8	1·4	243	41·2
<i>Total</i> ...	27,209	66·3	159	0·4	13,652	33·3

The European community was as follows :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
British (including South African Dutch) ...	2,554	1,457	4,011
American ...	42	46	88
Austrian ...	22	12	34
Belgian ...	64	34	98
Bulgarian ...	1	—	1
Czecho-Slovak ...	10	5	15
Danish ...	25	24	49
Dutch ...	95	46	141
French ...	139	60	199
German... ..	1,307	842	2,149
Greek ...	654	264	918
Hungarian ...	2	2	4
Italian ...	95	55	150
Latvian ...	4	5	9
Lithuanian ...	1	2	3
Luxembourger ...	5	—	5
Norwegian ...	11	11	22
Polish ...	6	7	13
Portuguese ...	4	1	5
Roumanian ...	7	3	10
Russian ...	8	10	18
Spanish ...	2	—	2
Swedish ...	20	22	42
Swiss ...	132	88	220
South American ...	7	1	8
Yugo-Slav ...	2	2	4
Others ...	7	3	10
<i>Total</i> ...	5,226	3,002	8,228



181. A native census was taken during 1931 by the Administrative Officers working in close collaboration with the Native Administrations and may be considered the most accurate count yet made of the native population, although statistical accuracy, as understood in Europe, was not of course reached and could not be expected. The total native population was returned as 5,022,640, an increase of 5·9 per cent. on the figures for 1928 and of 22·3 per cent. on those for 1921, giving an annual increase for the decennial period 1921-1931 of 2·2 per cent.

The returns showed that for every 100 adult females there were 90 adult males, while for every 100 female children there were 101 male children. For every 100 adults there were 60 children.

The total population of the ten principal towns in the Territory was 60,409, of whom 22,732 were found in Dar es Salaam.

The 46 Districts varied greatly as regards population, five having a population of over 200,000, five of over 150,000, thirteen of over 100,000, fourteen of over 50,000 and nine of less than 50,000.

The density of population varied from 111·5 per square mile in the Rungwe District to 1·7 per square mile in the Masai District, the average density of the population over the whole Territory being 13·7 per square mile.

Thirty tribes numbered over 50,000. The four largest were the Sukuma (598,220), the Nyamwesi (349,484), the Gogo (188,114), and the Chagga (155,858). The names of 107 other tribes each numbering over 1,000 persons were recorded, but it is certain that a number of these are merely unclassified sub-divisions of major tribes.

182. The following table gives comparative figures of the native population according to the counts taken in 1913, 1921, 1928, and 1931\* :—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Census, 1913.</i>	<i>Census, 1921.</i>	<i>Census, 1928.</i>	<i>Census, 1931.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Central ...	517,700	467,590	607,467	579,712	
Eastern ...	481,800	463,700	519,216	619,191	
Iringa ...	285,800	342,000	413,882	491,911	
Mwanza ...	620,000	702,300	798,647	1,390,609	{ Now combined as the Lake Province.
Bukoba ...	270,500	320,100	348,036		
Southern	491,700	327,400	357,255	543,413	
Mahenge	210,300	222,800	197,572	—	Divided between the Eastern and South- ern Provinces.
Northern	202,500	255,900	324,991	344,198	
Tanga ...	305,500	269,900	349,375	355,914	
Tabora ...	437,500	502,100	533,746	697,692	{ Now combined as the Western Province.
Kigoma ...	240,000	233,100	290,519		
<i>Total</i>	4,063,300	4,106,890	4,740,706	5,022,640	

\* In making comparisons between the figures for 1931 and those for the previous years it is necessary to bear in mind the reorganization of Provinces referred to in paragraph 197 of the Annual Report for 1932, Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 81, 1933.

## Immigration.

183. Persons entering the Territory during the year numbered :—

Europeans, Americans, and Eurasians	...	...	629
Indians and Goans	...	...	763
Others	...	...	94

During the year, 374 German subjects entered the Territory, of whom 130 were visitors or persons in transit. An increase of 23 is shown in the number of Europeans, Americans, and Eurasians, and of one in the number of Goans, Indians, and others combined, over the figures for 1933.

## XXII.—COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

### Railways.

184. The Tanganyika railway system of one metre gauge comprises :—

(1) The Central Railway, 774½ miles in length, from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika.

(2) The Tabora-Mwanza line from the Central Railway to Mwanza on Lake Victoria, a distance of 236 miles.

(3) The branch line from Manyoni (mile 365½ from Dar es Salaam) to Kinyangiri via Singida, 93 miles in length.

(4) The Northern Railway from Tanga to Arusha, a distance of 273 miles.

### Railway extensions.

185. There are no extensions under construction, nor are any proposed at the present time.

### Traffic.

186. The receipts for the year amounted to nearly £500,000 as compared with £462,575 for the year 1933.

Coaching traffic decreased by approximately £3,600 and goods traffic increased by approximately £49,000 as compared with the previous year.

The tonnage of goods carried was 216,000 tons as compared with 198,353 tons in 1933.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

187. The total receipts for the Railways and allied services for the year amounted to £557,000 and the expenditure including debt charges to £702,000. There was thus a loss during the year of approximately £145,000. The accumulated Railway deficit is about £221,000.

### **Railway Advisory Council.**

188. The Railway Advisory Council, the appointment of which was mentioned in paragraph 41 of the Annual Report for 1932,\* continued to render valuable service to Government. Four meetings were held during 1934; the principal subjects which came up for discussion were :—

- (1) The working of the lighterage services. A sub-committee was appointed to enquire into this matter.
- (2) Rail freight on groundnuts, fertilizers, liquid fuel oil, etc.
- (3) Freight rates from ports at the southern end of Lake Victoria.
- (4) The Railway Estimates for 1935.

### **Electricity.**

189. The construction of the hydro-electric power station on the Pangani River of which mention was made in paragraph 201 of the Annual Report for 1933† is proceeding apace. During 1934 portions of the river bed were dammed and the positions of the dam, intake and spillway were blasted down to solid rock for foundations. The supply of machinery was commenced, and the power station building may be completed by the end of 1935. Meanwhile, the temporary power station at Kange installed by the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company continues to supply electricity to the township of Tanga. At the site of their works at Pangani Falls, however, the Company for the time being makes use of electric power supplied by a local sisal estate from its private plant.

The supply of electricity in the townships of Dar es Salaam, Tabora, Dodoma, and Kigoma continues to be provided by the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company.

During the year, the Electricity Ordinance, 1931, was amended so as to enable the Governor in Council to relieve a licensee, to whom a licence has been granted for a short period, of the necessity of complying with all or any of the provisions of the Ordinance.

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\* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 81, 1933.

† Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 93, 1934.



## Shipping.

190. The following comparative table summarizes the shipping of the coastal ports, and shows the inward and outward tonnage carried by steamers of each nationality for 1933 and 1934:—

Nationality.	1933.					1934.				
	Cargo.			Tonnage.		Cargo.			Tonnage.	
	No.	Inward.	Outward.	Total.	Per cent.	No.	Inward.	Outward.	Total.	Per cent.
British ...	598	38,394	79,390	117,784	43·4	573	45,906	74,114	120,020	42·0
Dutch ...	154	16,904	43,885	60,789	22·4	184	19,424	46,023	65,447	22·9
German ...	105	18,085	36,722	54,807	20·2	126	22,677	33,056	55,733	19·5
Italian ...	56	1,781	8,133	9,914	3·6	63	1,440	9,567	11,007	3·9
French ...	50	364	890	1,254	0·4	52	744	432	1,176	0·4
Japanese ...	29	10,895	4,782	15,677	5·8	38	12,909	6,009	18,918	6·6
Oil and Coal Ships (different nationalities).	39	11,056	334	11,390	4·2	29	13,312	134	13,446	4·7
Swedish ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	1,031	97,479	174,136	271,615	100	1,065	116,412	169,335	285,747	100

191. Vessels of the following steamship lines call regularly at the principal ports :—

Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited.  
 British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.  
 Messageries Maritimes.  
 Clan, Ellerman, and Harrison Joint Service Line.  
 Holland Africa Lijn.  
 Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie.  
 Navigazione Libera Triestina S.A.  
 Ellerman and Bucknall Line.  
 Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica.  
 Osaka Shosha Kaisha.

Coastal services are maintained by the Tanganyika Railway Marine, the Zanzibar Government, the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, the Shell Company of East Africa, Limited, the Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie, the African Wharfage Company, and intermittently by the Tanganyika Boating Company. A small privately-owned schooner, with an auxiliary engine, also calls at the coast ports.

The ports of Mwanza and Bukoba on Lake Victoria are visited regularly by steamers of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Marine Service, supplemented by lighters during the produce season.

The steamers of the Grands Lacs Company operate between the Belgian Congo, Urundi and Kigoma, while the Tanganyika Railway steamers *Liemba* and *Mwanza* operate from Kigoma to the southern and northern ports of Lake Tanganyika, including Mpulungu in Northern Rhodesia. The *Ittac* and *Good Adventure* Diesel-engined vessels operate between northern and southern ports of Lake Tanganyika from Kigoma.

On Lake Nyasa the Nyasaland Government steamer *Guendolen* makes a round trip once a month, calling at Mwaya and Mbamba Bay in Tanganyika.

### Wharves and Harbours.

192. The lighterage and shore handling services at the ports of Dar es Salaam and Tanga are performed by the Tanganyika Landing and Shipping Company, as agents of the Railway Administration.

### Air Navigation.

193. There were 41 Government and three private aerodromes and landing grounds in the Territory at the end of the year, during the course of which landing grounds were constructed at Sumbawanga, Mombo, Bukoba, Kahama, Ngudu, and Iringa. The private ground at Matanana was taken over by Government in December.

The weekly air mail service operated by Wilson Airways Limited between Nairobi, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, and Dar es Salaam has maintained with great regularity, and the number of passengers carried increased from 276 in 1933 to 572 in 1934. The weight of air mail leaving and arriving at Dar es Salaam by this service was 1,985 lb. and 2,144 lb. respectively.

The number of passengers and weight of mail carried by Imperial Airways also increased. The number of passengers arriving in and departing from the Territory by the Company's aircraft were 176 and 129 respectively, while 13,068 lb. of mail and goods were off-loaded and 10,894 lb. loaded at Moshi, Dodoma and Mbeya.

The total number of miles flown throughout the Territory was approximately 265,000. The mileage was divided up as follows :—

	<i>Miles.</i>				
Imperial Airways Limited ... ..	...	...	...	...	75,000
Wilson Airways Limited ... ..	...	...	...	...	138,000
Government Air Service ... ..	...	...	...	...	12,000
Private flying ... ..	...	...	...	...	20,000
Other commercial flying ... ..	...	...	...	...	20,000
					<hr/>
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	265,000
					<hr/>

Three hundred and twenty-six journeys were undertaken by officials travelling on duty, covering a total mileage of 59,048, an increase of 33 per cent. over the previous year.

In October a weekly air mail service was inaugurated between Dar es Salaam and Mafia Island, a distance of 85 miles. The service has proved of considerable benefit to the inhabitants of the Island, fourteen passengers being carried during the last three months of the year.

No accidents or forced landings occurred during 1934 in respect of commercial or Government aircraft engaged on aerial transport, but two private aircraft were involved in accidents resulting in serious structural damage, both in the Southern Highlands. In one case the sole occupant was killed, in the other the pilot and his passenger were unhurt.

Details of flying undertaken by Government aircraft are as follows :—

	<i>Miles.</i>				
Air surveys ... ..	...	...	...	...	4,317
Transport ... ..	...	...	...	...	5,526
Carriage of mails ... ..	...	...	...	...	330
Miscellaneous duties ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,656
					<hr/>
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	11,829
					<hr/>



## Roads.

194. The completion of the Mbeya-Lupa road was effected early in the year. Considerable surfacing of loose volcanic soil occurring on the Mbeya Range was carried out and approximately seven miles of new road constructed. The bridge of three 60 foot spans over the Lupa River, erected before the commencement of the rains, provided uninterrupted road communication with the central gold mining area of the Lupa from the south. The construction of branch roads from this new road to the western and eastern gold mining areas was commenced; on the former from Kungutas to Luika a distance of 24 miles, 14 miles of main road standard formation, 430 lineal feet of concrete drifts and numerous culverts were completed, and on the latter from Senyela to Shoga, a distance of 18 miles, a total of 15 miles was constructed. The continuation of this road a further four miles to the foot of the escarpment was investigated. Considerable improvement was effected to the existing dry-weather track providing communication with the Central Railway at Tabora. Fifty miles of formation, 13 miles of banking and the construction of 20 heavy bush timber bridges were carried out.

The construction of an all-weather road to connect the gold mining area at Sekenke with the railway at Kinyangiri a distance of 52 miles was commenced and nearly completed during the year. Considerable gravel surfacing and banking was carried out and numerous drifts, scuppers and culverts constructed.

Improvements to the Mwanza-Musoma road connecting the gold mining areas of Musoma to the Central Railway at Mwanza were commenced in the latter half of the year. Sixteen miles of clearing, six miles of forming and four miles of surfacing were carried out. On the Moshi-Ngare Nairobi road, which serves settled areas on the western slopes of Kilimanjaro, improvements commenced during the previous year were continued and completed. Nine bridges of a total length of 150 lineal feet were constructed and 20 culverts installed.

Road communication from the Territory to the north was improved by work carried out on the Arusha-Longido-Namanga road. A deviation 15 miles long was formed and surfaced and extensive gravel surfacing laid over 10 miles of loose volcanic soil on the existing route.

In the south communication with Tukuyu and Lake Nyasa was improved by the replacement on the Mbeya-Tukuyu road of six bush timber bridges by permanent steel and concrete bridges of a total length of 140 lineal feet.

Improvements to the formation of the Mufindi Circle road, serving the settled areas round Mufindi in the Iringa Province, were carried out by contract with the settlers, and in addition

Other drainage works two permanent bridges of steel and concrete, one of 30 foot span and the other of 15 foot span, were constructed departmentally.

The road serving the Dabaga settled area, also in the Iringa Province, was brought up to a higher standard of construction. Widening, forming, and drainage works were carried out and a number of permanent type bridges and culverts were installed.

The main road communication from the railway at Kilosa south to Ifakara, Mahenge, and the Kilombero Valley passes over the Mkondoa River at Kilosa and the work of replacing the existing dilapidated timber bridge there with a steel and concrete structure of five 34 foot spans and one 120 foot span was commenced late in the year. The bridge is designed to carry a 12-ton tractor with an 8-ton trailer and a distributed load of 100 lb. per square foot of deck area. The superstructure is supported by concrete piers resting on concrete caissons constructed and sunk in situ. By the end of the year construction of the abutments and sinking of the caissons was well in hand.

The replacement of a temporary bush bridge at Turiani on the main road connecting the seaport of Tanga with the central and southern parts of the Territory by a permanent structure was commenced and completed during the year. A reinforced concrete low-level bridge of eight 20-foot spans and two 16-foot spans at an average height of five feet above river bed level was constructed.

On various roads throughout the Territory the work of replacing bush timber and dilapidated bridges by permanent type structures was commenced. The work in hand consists of the construction of 10 bridges of a total length of 216 lineal feet and the re-decking with steel and concrete of 11 bridges of a total length of 268 lineal feet. One drift 100 feet long is also being constructed and various culverts installed.

During the year surveys of 42 miles of new road were carried out and at the end of the year surveys of a further 522 miles were commenced. Schemes of development covering approximately 900 miles of new road were prepared.

Maintenance of 2,649 miles of main road, 818 miles of district roads grade A, and 285 miles of township and district headquarters roads was satisfactorily performed and a greater volume of traffic was carried without increase in the maintenance costs. The condition of the township roads has been maintained and improved by extended use of bituminous surfacing.

### **Quays, Piers and Sea Walls.**

195. Improvements to Lindi pier commenced during the previous year were completed early in the year and the pier is now provided with a pierhead of substantial construction.



At Mingoyo a new pier was constructed to accommodate lighter and the old pier was reconstructed to serve the dhow traffic more adequately. The existing storage godown and means of access thereto were repaired and reconstructed.

Extensive repairs were carried out to the sea wall at Mikindani and at Dar es Salaam additional walling and protective works and the replacement of damaged works were carried out in several places.

### **Aerodromes.**

196. The three main aerodromes at Moshi, Dodoma, and Mbeya used by Imperial Airways, and other aerodromes and landing grounds used by feeder services and private planes were maintained in good order.

### **Transport.**

197. A fleet of 52 Government motor vehicles in Dar es Salaam was maintained and operated efficiently throughout the year, and transport services performed for all departments there. Thirty-two vehicles were maintained and operated on public works in the remainder of the Territory and service and repairs carried wherever possible to the remaining vehicles of the Government motor transport fleet.

### **Posts and Telegraphs.**

198. The scheme under which the Postal and Telegraph services of the Territory were amalgamated as from the 1st January 1933, with those of Kenya and Uganda has continued to work smoothly and satisfactorily.

Under the scheme each territory is credited with its own revenue and is responsible for the expenditure incurred on its own services over which it retains full legislative control. Certain expenditure of a common character, e.g., headquarters' staff, leave pay passages, and charges for common supplies such as the printing of stamps, postal equipment, stationery, etc., is shared by the three territories in proportion to revenue.

199. The following statement shows (a) the revenue earned in each territory, and (b) the division of recurrent expenditure :—

#### **(a) REVENUE.**

<i>Kenya.</i>	<i>Tanganyika Territory.</i>	<i>Uganda.</i>
£	£	£
175,265	*74,190	48,860

\* Does not include the value of telephone services amounting to £9,188 rendered to other Government departments. Such services are paid for in cash by Government departments in Kenya and Uganda. For purposes of comparison the Tanganyika revenue figure should therefore be taken as amounting to £74,190 plus £9,188 or £83,378 and this, subject to certain minor adjustments, is the figure which is taken for the purpose of dividing "common" expenditure.



## (b) RECURRENT EXPENDITURE.

<i>Nature of Expenditure.</i>	<i>Tanganyika</i>		
	<i>Kenya.</i>	<i>Territory.</i>	<i>Uganda.</i>
	£	£	£
Staff directly employed in each territory ... ..	64,100	41,500	23,000
Other Charges " directly incurred in each territory ...	21,115	22,225	10,465
Common staff and common charges (divided in proportion to Revenue) ... ..	39,872	14,906	10,987
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	125,087	78,631	44,452
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

200. The financial results of the year's working are more satisfactory than in 1933, the first year of the amalgamation. There was a saving of £3,459 on voted expenditure, while revenue exceeded the estimate by £3,090. The following table gives a comparison of recurrent expenditure and revenue during the past three years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Recurrent Expenditure.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Excess of Recurrent Expenditure over Revenue.</i>
					£	£	£
1932	...	...	...	...	96,832	73,332	23,500
1933	...	...	...	...	80,945	71,178	9,767
1934	..	...	...	...	78,631	74,190	4,441

Extraordinary expenditure during the year amounted to £747.

The value of free services rendered to other Departments amounted to over £25,000.

During the year a Post Office Guide, containing full postal and telegraph information concerning the three territories, was published. This comprehensive publication replaced the small handbook previously in use in Tanganyika.

201. Certain new services were introduced and some of the existing services were modified, the principal changes being :—

(a) International Reply Coupons were introduced for sale. The service was previously confined to the exchange of incoming International Coupons.

(b) A service whereby postage may be prepaid in money was made available at Dar es Salaam and Tanga. This service should be of considerable convenience to business houses and others who post correspondence in large batches as it obviates the need to affix adhesive stamps to correspondence so posted.

(c) An insured box service was introduced and the registered parcel service previously confined to places in Tanganyika was extended to Kenya and Uganda.

(d) The rental basis for private post office boxes was revised and placed on a more satisfactory footing.

(e) The limit of weight for inland parcels, including parcels for Kenya and Uganda, was increased to 22 lb.

(f) The air mail money order service previously confined to Great Britain was extended to India.

202. Business generally took an upward trend, thus bringing to an end the progressive decline which marked the previous three years.

Internal correspondence increased by 15 per cent. Correspondence posted for, and received from, overseas countries showed increases of 11 per cent. and 7 per cent. respectively.

There was an increase of 11 per cent. in the number of inland parcels. The number of outgoing parcels remained stationary, but incoming parcels showed a decrease of 13 per cent.

Postal orders issued showed a decrease of 3 per cent. in number and 6 per cent. in value. The number and value of postal orders paid, however, increased by 4 per cent. and 6 per cent. respectively.

The increase in money order business recorded in 1933 was maintained during 1934. The number and value of money orders issued increased by 38 per cent. and 37 per cent. respectively. Money orders paid increased by 42 per cent. in number and 63 per cent. in value.

There was a substantial increase in Savings Bank deposits during the year. Deposits exceeded withdrawals by £14,294. At the end of the year the total number of depositors was 4,168 as compared with 3,154—an increase of 32 per cent. An additional amount of £11,000 was invested on behalf of the Bank during 1934.

Inland telegraph traffic showed an increase, the number of inland messages being 140,359 as against 131,748 in the previous year. Under this head, there was an increase of 4,453 (11 per cent.) in the number of State telegrams. Foreign telegrams numbered 88,902 as against 81,855 in 1933.

There was a big increase in the volume of telephone traffic. 1,443,240 local calls and 32,240 trunk calls were handled as compared with 1,032,900 and 28,170 respectively in 1933.

203. The wireless stations at Dar es Salaam and Mbeya gave satisfactory service. The maintenance and working of the stations at Dodoma and Moshi, which were erected and are for use mainly in connexion with the Trans-African air route, were handed over to Imperial Airways.

204. The various inland mail services as well as the England-South Africa Air Service operated by Imperial Airways were satisfactorily maintained throughout the year. Arrangements were in

and at the end of the year for the Trans-African Service to be duplicated, thus giving the Territory a twice-weekly service on both the northern and southern sections of the route. There was an increase of 22 per cent. in the volume of air matter posted in the Territory.

The local feeder service operated between Nairobi, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Tanga, and Dar es Salaam in connexion with the main 'Imperial Airways' service was very efficiently maintained by the contractors, Wilson Airways. During the year a weekly air mail service was instituted by the same Company between Dar es Salaam and Mafia.

205. In the matter of external telegraph communication, the Territory is well served. It is connected with Kenya and Uganda by three independent land lines, with Northern Rhodesia by one, and through Nyasaland by an overland channel to South Africa. Communication with the Belgian Congo is maintained through the Kigoma Wireless Station, owned and operated by the Belgian Government. Communication with the rest of the world is available through the cable connecting Dar es Salaam with Zanzibar, and thence by the general cable system of Cable and Wireless Limited. In addition, there is a wireless channel by means of the Kenya Radio Service which operates direct between Nairobi and Great Britain.

### **Common postage stamp for Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika.**

206. At the Twenty-fifth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, the question of the desirability of a common postage stamp for the three territories was raised, and in its report to the Council on the work of the Session, the Commission recorded that it hoped to receive information as to the reasons for the issue of the common postage stamp.

The adoption of a common stamp was regarded by the Postmasters-General of Kenya-Uganda and of Tanganyika as one of the normal "working details" of the postal amalgamation scheme and they dealt with the question under that heading in their original discussions prior to amalgamation. The quantity of the existing stocks of stamps rendered an immediate change unnecessary, and in view of the necessity of calling for and selecting designs and of submitting the designs chosen for approval, it was feared that consideration of this particular point simultaneously with the major question would delay the introduction of amalgamation. It was accordingly arranged to commence the unified service with the existing stocks of stamps and to proceed separately with the matter of the new postage stamps.

The main reason for the "common" stamp is that it will be administratively convenient and financially advantageous for the



Postal Department. Its adoption is in fact a natural corollary to the introduction of the unified service.

The common stamp will be convenient to the public, who do not unnaturally expect the postage stamps issued by the unified service to be valid throughout its borders, in the same way as they enjoy a common currency issued by the East African Currency Board.

The introduction of a common stamp issue in no way impairs the final control of the Tanganyika Government over the expenditure necessary for its Posts and Telegraphs services.

### Public Works.

207. *Buildings*.—At the beginning of the year major works in hand consisted of the new European School at Arusha and the new Police Lines at Bukoba.

The former, which provides accommodation for 48 boarders, 30 day scholars, and a resident staff in a handsome building of modern design and construction, was completed and the school occupied early in the year. An independent filtered water-supply, an electric lighting plant and hot water installation were provided.

The new Police Lines at Bukoba which contain accommodation for 40 askaris in three blocks of buildings forming three sides of a parade ground the fourth side of which includes a guard room, storeroom and armoury were completed during the year.

The new buildings required for the Coffee Research Station near Moshi were commenced and one three-roomed quarter, five two-roomed quarters, three Asiatic quarters, a laboratory, and power house were completed. The construction of one two-roomed quarter, a rest house, two hostels and a building to contain a Silverlite gas plant was well advanced.

At Dodoma a new market was constructed. The building provides a concrete floor area of 5,830 square feet on which provision for the storage of grain and the sale of produce has been made. The roof is of timber and corrugated iron supported by concrete columns.

The construction of new Police Lines was commenced at Tabora and 36 rondavel type quarters with the necessary kitchen accommodation were completed. The rondavels are solidly constructed of cement block, floored with concrete, and are therefore tick-proof, spirillum fever being very prevalent at Tabora.

At Dar es Salaam a Junior Asiatic School providing accommodation for 200 day scholars in ten classrooms was completed. The building, which has been designed with a view to possible further extension, has been constructed in concrete block walling with insulated wood ceilings and tiled roof and fitted with special steel classroom type windows.

The construction of a new Post Office and Wireless Station at Musoma was commenced and well advanced during the year and

rious small works such as a storeroom for the 6th King's African  
files, Dar es Salaam. Additions to the Mwanza School, quarters  
for Agricultural Officer, Musoma, and new station buildings, Lupa,  
were carried out.

208. *Water-Supplies*.—At Dar es Salaam work was commenced  
extending the distribution system within the township and pre-  
liminary steps were taken for the laying of additional new mains.  
Investigations of the underground water with a view to the  
augmentation of the supply were carried out by means of two new  
boreholes sunk near the present source.

The reconstruction of the various supplies at Morogoro received  
consideration, a new comprehensive scheme was prepared and all  
steps were taken to ensure commencement of the construction early  
in the next year.

Preparations were made for the improvement of the Tabora supply  
by the reconstruction of the distribution system and the installation  
of a purification plant. The necessary plant and piping have been  
ordered and arrangements made to commence construction early  
in 1935.

Additional new fire hydrants were installed in the Mwanza  
supply.

An investigation was carried out at the source of the Bukoba  
supply with a view to augmenting the amount available at the  
existing collecting works.

At Tanga the existing distribution system was extended by the  
laying of additional mains and a new store and workshop for minor  
repairs were constructed.

Preparations were made for the relaying and extension of the  
distribution system of the Moshi supply and for the installation of a  
supplementary pumping unit. It is intended to commence the work  
early in 1935.

A new scheme was prepared for an adequate supply of pure water  
to the township of Arusha. All preparations for the construction  
were made and work was commenced before the end of the year.

The maintenance of the existing supplies in the above townships  
and in the townships of Mpwapwa and Lindi was carried out  
efficiently throughout the year and no interruption or serious break-  
down occurred. The consumption and revenue continued to increase  
steadily and the working costs were reduced to still lower levels by  
improved efficiency in operation.

## APPENDIX I.

List showing the number of Europeans, Asians, and Africans provided for in the Tanganyika Territory Estimates for 1934. (The list does not include unskilled and casual labourers, menials, etc., and the figures for the Africa subordinate staff marked with an asterisk are approximate as some small variation in number is provided for in the Estimates.)

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>
III. The Governor.	Governor ... ..	1	—	—
	Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp ... ..	1	—	—
	Stenographer ... ..	1	—	—
	Chauffeurs ... ..	1	—	1
IV. Secretariat.	Chief Secretary ... ..	1	—	—
	Secretary for Native Affairs ...	1	—	—
	Deputy Chief Secretary ...	1	—	—
	Assistant Chief Secretaries ...	2	—	—
	Assistant Secretaries ... ..	5	—	1
	Chief Office Superintendent ...	1	—	—
	Superintendent, Registration Branch ... ..	1	—	—
	Superintendent, Correspondence Branch ... ..	1	—	—
	Assistant Superintendent, Registration Branch ... ..	—	1	—
	Clerks ... ..	—	13	4
	Stenographer ... ..	1	—	—
	Government Printer ... ..	1	—	—
	Press Superintendent ... ..	1	—	—
VI. Printing and Stationery.	Assistant Superintendents ...	3	—	—
	Operators ... ..	2	2	—
	Machine Overseer ... ..	1	—	—
	Apprentice ... ..	1	—	—
	Proof Reader's Assistants ...	1	1	—
	Clerks ... ..	—	6	2
	Stereotyper ... ..	—	1	—
	Compositors, Pressmen, Binders, etc. ... ..	—	—	83
	Provincial Commissioners ...	9	—	—
	Deputy Provincial Commissioners ... ..	5	—	—
VII. Provincial Administration.	Administrative Officers and Cadets ... ..	151	—	—
	Financial Assistants ... ..	2	—	—
	Clerks ... ..	1	88	162
	Hut Counters and Local Interpreters ... ..	—	—	222*
	Market Masters, etc. ... ..	—	—	16*
	Liwalis, Cadis, Akidas, etc. ...	—	—	127*
	Treasurer ... ..	1	—	—
	Deputy Treasurer ... ..	1	—	—
IX. Treasury.	Senior Assistant and Assistant Treasurers ... ..	8	—	—
	Clerks ... ..	—	39	—
	Comptroller of Customs ...	1	—	—
X. Customs.	Deputy Comptroller of Customs	1	—	—
	Supervisors of Customs ...	9	—	—
	Clerks ... ..	—	98	22



<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>
I. Audit.	Auditor ... ..	1	—	—
	Deputy Auditor ... ..	1	—	—
	Senior Assistant and Assistant Auditor ... ..	6	—	—
	Clerks ... ..	—	23	2
II. Judicial.	Chief Justice ... ..	1	—	—
	Puisne Judges ... ..	4	—	—
	Magistrates ... ..	7	—	—
	Registrar ... ..	1	—	—
	Deputy Registrar ... ..	1	—	—
	Clerks and Interpreters ... ..	—	25	—
	Interpreters ... ..	—	—	10
III. Legal.	Attorney-General ... ..	1	—	—
	Solicitor-General ... ..	1	—	—
	Crown Counsel ... ..	3	—	—
	Administrative Officer, seconded to Legal Department ... ..	1	—	—
	Clerks ... ..	—	4	—
IV. Administrator-General.	Administrator-General ... ..	1	—	—
	Assistant Administrators-General ... ..	3	—	—
	Clerks ... ..	—	12	—
V. Police.	Commissioner of Police ... ..	1	—	—
	Deputy Commissioner ... ..	1	—	—
	Superintendents ... ..	8	—	—
	Pay and Quartermaster ... ..	1	—	—
	Assistant Superintendents ... ..	21	—	—
	Chief Inspectors, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors ... ..	26	—	—
	Inspector of Weights and Measures ... ..	1	—	—
	Instructors ... ..	2	—	—
	Office Superintendent... ..	1	—	—
	Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors ... ..	—	31	12
	Clerks ... ..	1	30	10
	Motor Fire-engine Drivers ... ..	—	—	3
	Police ranks (N.C.O.s and men) ... ..	—	—	1,668
	Carpenter ... ..	—	—	1
	Armourer ... ..	—	—	1
VI. Prisons.	Commissioner of Prisons ... ..	1	—	—
	Senior Superintendents and Superintendents ... ..	5	—	—
	First-Class and Second-Class Gaolers ... ..	7	—	—
	Clerks ... ..	—	8	10
	Chief Warders and Warders ... ..	—	8	496
	Wardresses ... ..	—	—	10
	Instructors (Prison Industries) ... ..	—	4	9
VII. Medical and Sanitation.	Director of Medical and Sanitary Services ... ..	1	—	—
	Deputy Director of Sanitary Services ... ..	1	—	—
	Senior Medical Officers ... ..	4	—	—

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>
XVII. Medical and Sanitation— <i>cont.</i>	Senior Health Officers ...	3	—	—
	Sleeping Sickness Officer ...	1	—	—
	Medical Officers ...	41	—	—
	Senior Dental Surgeon and			
	Dental Surgeon ...	2	—	—
	Assistant Bacteriologist ...	1	—	—
	Analytical Chemist ...	1	—	—
	Matron ...	1	—	—
	Senior Nursing Sisters and			
	Nursing Sisters ...	29	—	—
	Senior Health Visitors and			
	Health Visitors ...	8	—	—
	Laboratory Assistant ...	1	—	—
	Chief Clerk and Clerks ...	3	21	12
	Storekeeper ...	1	—	—
	Assistant Storekeepers ...	2	—	—
	Medical Instructor and Assist-			
	ant ...	2	—	—
	Superintendent, Mental Hos-			
	pital ...	1	—	—
	Matron, Mental Hospital ...	1	—	—
	Senior Sanitary Superintend-			
	ent and Sanitary Super-			
	intendents ...	21	—	—
	Dental Mechanic ...	1	—	—
	Assistant Surgeon ...	—	1	—
	Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons			
	and Sub-Assistant Surgeons	—	54	—
	Compounders ...	—	28	—
	Dispensers ...	—	—	96
	Sanitary Inspectors ...	—	—	140
XVIII. Veterinary.	Director of Veterinary Services	1	—	—
	Assistant Pathologist... ..	1	—	—
	Senior Veterinary Officers and			
	Veterinary Officers ...	12	—	—
	Research Officer ...	1	—	—
	Pasture Research Officer ...	1	—	—
	Biochemist ...	1	—	—
	Laboratory Assistant... ..	1	—	—
	Clerk and Storekeeper ...	1	—	—
	Clerks ...	—	7	—
	Assistant Livestock Officers ...	2	—	—
	Stock Inspectors ...	15	—	—
	Farm Manager ...	1	—	—
XIX. Education.	Mechanic ...	—	1	—
	Quarantine Guards ...	—	—	250*
	Director of Education ...	1	—	—
	Superintendents of Education	25	—	—
	Assistant Mistresses ...	3	—	—
	Senior Industrial Instructors			
	and Industrial Instructors	10	—	30
	Office Superintendent ...	1	—	—
	Clerks ...	1	8	19
	Indian Headmaster and Masters	—	31	—
	African Teachers ...	—	—	263
	Drill Instructors ...	—	—	5.

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>
XX. King's African Rifles.	British Officers and N.C.O's.	38	—	—
	African Combatant Ranks ...	—	—	976*
XXII. Posts and Telegraphs.	Deputy Postmaster-General ...	1	—	—
	Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors ... ..	11	—	—
	Chief Storekeeper ... ..	1	—	—
	Senior Telegraph Engineer and Telegraph Engineers ...	3	—	—
	Electrical Engineer ... ..	1	—	—
	Assistant Telephone Engineer	1	—	—
	Telegraph Inspectors ... ..	9	1	—
	Electrical Mechanician ... ..	1	—	—
	Supervisor of Telephones ...	1	—	—
	Wireless Officers ... ..	2	—	—
	Draughtsman ... ..	—	1	—
	Telegraph Artisans ... ..	—	2	16
	Postal Clerks, Telegraphists and Learners ... ..	—	47	193*
	Linemen ... ..	—	—	212
XXIII. Agriculture.	Director of Agriculture ... ..	1	—	—
	Entomologist and Assistant Entomologist ... ..	2	—	—
	Administrative Officer seconded	1	—	—
	Mycologist ... ..	1	—	—
	Senior Agricultural Officers and Agricultural Officers ...	29	—	—
	Senior Agricultural Assistant and Agricultural Assistants	17	—	—
	Chief Clerk and Clerks ... ..	3	6	10
	Agricultural Instructors ... ..	—	—	170*
	Overseers, Agricultural Stations	—	3	—
	Station Foremen ... ..	—	—	6
XIV. Forests.	Conservator of Forests ... ..	1	—	—
	Assistant Conservators ... ..	7	—	—
	Foresters ... ..	8	—	—
	Forest Guards ... ..	—	—	149*
	Clerks ... ..	—	3	5
XV. Game.	Game Rangers ... ..	5	—	—
	Clerks ... ..	—	1	1
	Game Scouts ... ..	—	—	75*
Appendix B. Tsetse Research (Colonial Development Fund).	Director of Tsetse Research ...	1	—	—
	Assistant Director ... ..	1	—	—
	Entomologists ... ..	3	—	—
	Botanist ... ..	1	—	—
	Senior Field Experiment Officer and Field Experiment Officers ... ..	4	—	—
	Reclamation Assistant ... ..	2	—	—
	Mechanical Assistant ... ..	1	—	—
	Clerks ... ..	—	2	2
XVI. Lands.	Land Officer ... ..	1	—	—
	Deputy Land Officer ... ..	1	—	—
	Assistant Land Officers ... ..	5	—	—
	Clerks ... ..	4	4	—



<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>
XXVII & XXVIIa. Surveys and Aviation.	Director of Surveys ... ..	1	—	—
	District Surveyors ... ..	3	—	—
	Staff Surveyors ... ..	13	—	—
	Office Superintendent... ..	1	—	—
	Chief Draughtsman and Draughtsmen ... ..	5	4	—
	Computers ... ..	3	—	—
	Photographer ... ..	1	—	—
	Air Survey Draughtsman ... ..	1	—	—
	Clerks ... ..	—	3	—
	Sun-Printers ... ..	—	—	2
XXVIII. Mines.	Senior Inspector and Inspectors of Mines ... ..	5	—	—
	Clerks ... ..	3	4	1
	Field Assistants ... ..	—	—	3
XXIX. Geological Survey.	Director of Geological Survey	1	—	—
	Senior Assistant Geologist and Assistant Geologists ... ..	3	—	—
	Chemist and Petrologist ... ..	1	—	—
	Topographer ... ..	1	—	—
	Draughtsman ... ..	1	—	—
	Drill Foremen... ..	3	—	—
	Clerk ... ..	—	1	—
	Laboratory Assistants ... ..	—	—	2
	Field Assistants ... ..	—	—	3
XXX. Township Authority Dar es Salaam.	Municipal Secretary, Dar es Salaam ... ..	1	—	—
	Building Inspectors ... ..	1	—	2
	Clerks ... ..	1	2	7
	Tax Collectors ... ..	—	—	5
	Accountant ... ..	1	—	—
XXXI. & XXXIa. Public Works and Transport.	Deputy Director of Public Works ... ..	1	—	—
	Water Engineer ... ..	1	—	—
	Executive Engineers ... ..	2	—	—
	Senior Assistant Engineers and Assistant Engineers ... ..	9	—	—
	Deputy Chief Accountant ... ..	1	—	—
	Accountants ... ..	2	—	—
	Chief Clerk and Clerks ... ..	2	33	11
	Storekeepers ... ..	2	—	—
	Architect ... ..	1	—	—
	Draughtsman ... ..	1	—	—
	Workshop Superintendent ... ..	1	—	—
	Water-supply Superintendent and Assistant do. ... ..	2	—	—
	Mechanics ... ..	2	4	—
	Senior Inspectors and Inspect- ors of Works ... ..	19	—	—
	Road Foremen ... ..	14	—	—
	Tracer ... ..	—	1	—
	Workshop Overseer ... ..	—	1	—
	Native Drivers, Cleaners, etc.	—	—	44*

Railways (exclusive of Artisans, African Locomotive Staff, Boat Crews, etc.) :—

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>
A. Maintenance of Way and Works.	Chief Engineer... ..	1	—	—
	Office Assistant (Technical) ...	1	—	—
	District Engineers ... ..	2	—	—
	Assistant Engineers ... ..	4	—	—
	Draughtsmen ... ..	1	2	6
	Clerks ... ..	2	14	10
	Timekeepers ... ..	—	—	8
	Permanent Way Inspectors (Senior and Junior) ...	14	3	—
	Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Works ... ..	3	—	—
	Bridge Inspector ... ..	1	—	—
	Sub-Permanent Way In- spectors ... ..	—	11	49
	Sub-Works Inspectors ... ..	—	1	2
	Sub-Sanitary Inspectors ... ..	—	—	5
B. Locomotive.	Chief Mechanical Engineer ...	1	—	—
	Locomotive Running Super- intendent and Assistants ...	3	—	—
	Assistant Electrical Engineer	1	—	—
	Office Assistant (Technical) ...	1	—	—
	Office Assistant (Clerical) ...	1	—	—
	Works Manager ... ..	1	—	—
	Clerks ... ..	3	28	17
	Draughtsmen ... ..	—	1	1
	Locomotive Foremen ... ..	13	—	—
	Boiler Inspector ... ..	1	—	—
	Locomotive Inspector... ..	1	—	—
	Engine Drivers ... ..	8	12	13
	European Locomotive Artisans	11	—	—
D. Traffic.	Traffic Manager ... ..	1	—	—
	Traffic Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents ...	5	—	—
	Traffic Inspectors ... ..	3	—	—
	Clerks ... ..	3	14	10
	Station Masters ... ..	10	71	—
	Assistant Goods Agent ... ..	—	1	—
	Station, Booking, and Goods Clerks ... ..	—	26	—
	Assistant Yard Foremen ... ..	—	3	—
	Guards ... ..	2	27	—
E. Management, Accounts, Audit and Stores.	General Manager ... ..	1	—	—
	Deputy General Manager ... ..	1	—	—
	Chief Accountant ... ..	1	—	—
	Deputy Chief Accountant ... ..	1	—	—
	Assistant Accountants ... ..	3	—	—
	Office Superintendent ... ..	1	—	—
	Office Assistant ... ..	1	—	—
	Clerks ... ..	7	56	10
	Travelling Inspectors of Accounts ... ..	3	—	—
	Stock Verifiers ... ..	1	1	—
	Cashier ... ..	1	—	—
	Chief Storekeeper ... ..	1	—	—
	Storekeepers ... ..	2	—	—
	Sub-Storekeepers and Store Warders ... ..	4	11	4

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>
Q Ports and Har- bours, Lake Steamer Service, Wharves, etc.	Marine Superintendent	... 1	—	—
	Marine Officers ...	... 8	—	—
	Marine Engineers ...	... 4	—	—
	Ship Master ...	... —	1	—
	Artisan... ..	... 1	—	—
	Mechanic ...	... 1	—	—
	Wharf Master ...	... 1	—	—
	Dockyard Foreman ...	... 1	—	—
	Clerks ... ..	... —	8	6
<i>Total</i>	... ..	... 950	959	5,723



## APPENDIX II.

**Table showing the External Markets for the Chief Products of the Territory during 1934.**

Articles.	Total Exports.	United Kingdom.	Zanzibar.	Kenya and Uganda.	British India.	Union of South Africa.	Other British Possessions.	United States of America.	France.	Germany.	Belgium.	Holland.	Italy.	Japan.	Other foreign countries.
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Sisal ...	847,562	29·7	—	0·7	—	0·3	0·6	2·5	2·1	22·6	26·1	7·6	1·3	—	6·5
Cotton ...	326,613	15·2	—	19·1	42·8	—	—	—	—	0·1	—	—	—	20·1	2·7
Groundnuts ...	60,145	35·8	2·1	7·3	—	32·5	0·1	—	8·9	—	—	5·8	7·3	—	0·2
Coffee ...	495,237	7·8	0·1	88·6	—	—	—	—	—	3·1	0·4	—	—	—	—
Hides and skins ...	134,369	12·6	—	35·9	0·5	—	0·7	—	20·1	5·9	4·3	0·5	16·0	—	3·5
Copra ...	32,596	15·9	16·7	32·9	—	—	—	—	1·6	2·5	—	2·5	27·9	—	—
Sesame ...	31,150	—	16·1	10·2	1·7	0·2	12·8	—	7·6	2·8	—	—	—	—	48·6
Beeswax ...	32,707	68·0	—	0·1	—	1·0	5·1	2·9	1·4	11·9	3·2	4·4	—	—	2·0
Barks for tanning ...	5,848	—	—	—	—	—	—	7·6	7·2	56·7	1·4	9·0	—	—	18·1

*Note.*—These figures do not in all cases show the ultimate destination of the product. Most of the sisal is shipped on option for two or three ports and it has been necessary to take the first port quoted. In the cases of coffee and hides and skins, the ultimate destination of the exports to Kenya and Uganda cannot be given.

## APPENDIX III.

## Allocation of Customs revenue and expenditure.

In the observations on the administration of the Mandate submitted to the Council of the League of Nations by the Permanent Mandates Commission at the close of its Twenty-fifth Session the Commission intimated *inter alia* that it hoped to receive information as to the allocation of Customs revenue and expenditure between the territories of Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda.

There is no division of Customs expenditure between Tanganyika and other territories, since Tanganyika only pays the cost of its own Customs services. As regards revenue, each territory collects its own, but under the Customs Agreements imported goods are subject to one payment of duty only in respect of consumption in Tanganyika, Kenya or Uganda, the duty being transferred by the importing territory to the consuming territory in monthly credit accounts. The following table shows the comparative amounts of customs duty collected on direct imports, and transferred in reciprocal duty credits, for the past five years:—

Year.	Total Import Revenue.	Credits from Kenya and Uganda.	Credits to Kenya and Uganda.	Net balance credited to Tanganyika.	Percentage of net balance to total.
	£	£	£	£	
1930 .	620,305	105,610	9,980	95,630	15·4
1931 ..	451,700	78,970	12,380	66,590	14·7
1932 ...	377,300	83,300	8,530	74,770	19·8
1933 ...	404,600	95,790	7,170	88,620	21·9
1934 ...	476,156	115,330	16,060	99,260	20·8

Transfer of Imported Goods.—The situation of Mombasa in relation to the transport system of East Africa as a whole, combined with other factors connected with the local organization of commercial firms, finance, etc., has considerably increased the entrepôt trade of Kenya in the import requirements of Tanganyika. During the year more than one-quarter of the Territory's imports of foreign goods passed through Kenya and Uganda, either in direct transit or as re-exports from duty paid and bonded stocks.

The main items, with quantities and values, were:—

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton Piece-Goods :—			£
Coloured ... ..	Linear yard ...	2,088,069	29,113
	Square yard ...	1,947,860	
Unbleached ... ..	Linear yard ...	2,703,740	28,571
	Square yard ...	2,721,300	
Dyed ... ..	Linear yard ...	1,439,340	23,222
	Square yard ...	1,269,003	
Printed other ... ..	Linear yard ...	714,841	7,838
	Square yard ...	602,271	
Khangas... ..	Linear yard ...	373,772	7,689
	Square yard ...	470,132	
Bleached... ..	Linear yard ...	567,055	7,465
	Square yard ...	510,555	
Petrol ... ..	Imperial gallon	1,115,237	57,571
Kerosene ... ..	do.	606,176	19,854
Machinery ... ..	Ton ... ..	245	18,891
Fuel Oil ... ..	Imperial gallon	1,517,161	18,352
Cigarettes, Cigars and Tobacco	Lb. ... ..	93,371	17,119

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit of Quantity.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
			£
Wearing Apparel, Haberdashery and			
Hosiery ... ..	Value ... ..	—	16,685
Jute Bags and Sacks ... ..	Dozen ... ..	56,538	12,436
Other Articles of Food and Drink ... ..	Value ... ..	—	11,579
Artificial silk piece-goods ... ..	Linear yard ... ..	675,538	} 11,337
	Square yard ... ..	561,443	
Cotton blankets ... ..	No. ... ..	153,755	10,453
Cutlery, Hardware, Instruments and			
Implements ... ..	Value ... ..	—	9,803
Other Iron and Steel manufactures ... ..	Ton ... ..	420	9,506
Motor lorries ... ..	No. ... ..	82	9,371
Motor cars ... ..	No. ... ..	91	7,842
Cotton thread, yarns and manufactures... ..	Value ... ..	—	7,769
Tyres and Tubes ... ..	No. ... ..	8,568	7,456
Lubricating Oil ... ..	Imperial gallon	79,808	7,254
Galvanized, corrugated Iron Sheets ... ..	Ton ... ..	516	7,114
Woollen and Silk manufactures ... ..	Value ... ..	—	6,938
Boots and Shoes ... ..	Dozen pairs ... ..	6,575	5,552
Motor car parts and accessories ... ..	Value ... ..	—	5,095
Chemicals, dyes and colours ... ..	Value ... ..	—	5,002
Other textile manufactures ... ..	Value ... ..	—	4,623
Whisky, Brandy and Gin ... ..	Proof gallon ... ..	2,262	3,236
Paper, cardboard and stationery ... ..	Value ... ..	—	3,233
Earthenware and Glassware ... ..	Value ... ..	—	2,372
Other Oils, Fats and Resin manufactures	Value ... ..	—	2,283
Drugs and Medicines ... ..	Value ... ..	—	2,180
Brass, Copper, and metal manufactures	Ton ... ..	26	1,891
Leather and manufactures thereof ... ..	Value ... ..	—	1,884
Electrical goods and apparatus ... ..	Value ... ..	—	1,658
Nails, screws, rivets, etc. ... ..	Ton ... ..	115	1,639
Cement, building ... ..	Ton ... ..	954	1,594
Wheat Meal and flour ... ..	Cwt. ... ..	3,159	1,461
Rice ... ..	Cwt. ... ..	1,941	1,281
Raw materials ... ..	Value ... ..	—	1,190
Milk, condensed, etc. ... ..	Cwt. ... ..	579	1,165
Motor Tractors ... ..	No. ... ..	9	1,061
Other vehicles and parts ... ..	Value ... ..	—	612
Ale, Beer, Stout, etc. ... ..	Imperial gallon	4,672	980
Other grain and pulse ... ..	Cwt. ... ..	1,267	554
Tea ... ..	Cwt. ... ..	61	450
Motor cycles and tricars ... ..	No. ... ..	16	352
Cycles not motor ... ..	No. ... ..	147	337
Manufactures of wood and timber ... ..	Value ... ..	—	252
Salt ... ..	Ton ... ..	72	168
Sugar ... ..	Ton ... ..	3	111
Miscellaneous manufactured goods ... ..	Value ... ..	—	38,122
Bullion and Specie ... ..	Value ... ..	—	139,437
Total ...			601,003

The volume of trade in imported goods transferred from Tanganyika to Kenya and Uganda is comparatively insignificant, consisting mainly of transfers or returns of urgent or surplus stocks from Dar es Salaam and Tanga to Mombasa.



## APPENDIX IV.

## Organization of the 1934 Department of Lands and Mines.

Recent development in the gold mining industry and particularly the rapid extension of reef mining have convinced Government that the time has come when its organization for dealing with these questions must be overhauled.

2. Mining questions may be said to fall into the following divisions:—

(a) The formulation of policy, including the preparation of appropriate legislation when it is required: the maintenance of contact with the Colonial Office and the City in England and the local Government and industry in the Territory, and the provision of expert advice to Government of the highest professional standing.

(b) Functions of general administration and record, and of a judicial or semi-judicial and legal nature. A considerable, and growing, Department has to be organized and directed, registries of claims, titles, etc., maintained, the mining law and regulations interpreted, and disputes or disagreements enquired into and adjusted, involving in certain cases, the exercise of important duties of a judicial kind. To this aspect may be added the organization and maintenance of close contact and co-operation with other Government activities closely connected with mining, such as land administration and survey and geological investigations.

(c) The technical administration of the mining law including the inspection of claims, development work, and mining operations generally, the supervision of underground, or other dangerous workings, and the preparation of material upon which decisions can be taken, and if necessary penalties imposed, in connection with actual mining operations: in fact the duties of an inspectorate, including therein assistance and advice to miners and diggers.

It is also considered necessary to take steps at this stage to guard against the gradual expansion of the present Mines Department in a haphazard manner, by the engagement, as occasion requires, of junior technical officers; for however well qualified they may be, or may become, to discharge the duties described under (c) above, it would be unreasonable to depend upon them for (a) and a waste of technical engineering knowledge to employ them on (b).

3. In these circumstances Government has decided, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to undertake a reorganization on the following general lines:—

(i) To appoint a Mining Consultant. It is hoped that Dr. Teale, who contemplates retirement from departmental service in the near future, will be induced to take up this post. (See paragraph 2 (a) above). The Mining Consultant will spend a part of each year in London and the remainder in the Territory.

(ii) To combine the Departments of Lands, Mines, Surveys, and Geological Survey under a single director. The director will be Mr. Lindsay Allan, who will be provided with a Secretary and the necessary headquarters staff. (See paragraph 2 (b) above.)

(iii) To organise the Departments in question as divisions of a larger Department as follows:—

(a) Division of Lands under an officer to be styled Land Officer.

(b) Division of Mines under an officer to be styled Chief Inspector of Mines.

(c) Division of Surveys under an officer to be styled Chief Surveyor.

(d) Division of Geological Survey under an officer to be styled Government Geologist.

4. Each of the Divisional Heads will be in charge of the staff appropriate to his section of the Department which, in the case of the Mines Division, it is intended to strengthen at once by the addition of one Assistant Inspector of Mines, and of a Beacon Inspector. The Chief Inspector of Mines also will be freed, by this reorganisation, from duties which are not part of the professional functions of a mining engineer and will be able to devote the whole of his time to his technical duties. (See paragraph 2 (c).)

5. An additional advantage of the proposed reorganisation is that while it maintains, on the one hand, the essential combination of departmental functions, which are directly or indirectly concerned with mining, it also provides for a measure of specialisation within the main organisation which will permit of the recruitment of staff, as and when more staff is required, for whichever activity is in need of strengthening.

6. Finally a very careful investigation of the expense involved has convinced Government that only by this means can it afford to provide a suitable organisation to deal with new developments of such great importance.

Some additional expenditure is inevitable, and in the first year there will be special expenses on account of the reorganisation and readjustment of staff, but thereafter the Headquarters organisation and senior technical posts ought not for some years to cost as much as the present organisation. It has only been possible to achieve this by means of the greater specialisation which has been effected in the distribution of consultative, administrative and technical functions. This distribution is clearly shown in the Departmental Estimates for 1935 which will be laid before the Legislative Council in October and in the diagram attached hereto.

# DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND MINES.

## DIAGRAM OF DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION.

### *Mining Consultant.*

### Director of Lands and Mines.

Secretary

Chief Clerk

Clerical and Record Staff

Division of Lands  
Land Officer  
Assistant Land Officers, etc.

Division of Mines  
Chief Inspector of Mines  
Inspectors and Assistant  
Inspectors of Mines  
Beacon Inspector, etc.

Division of Surveys  
Chief Surveyor  
Surveyors  
Computers, etc.

Division of Geological Survey  
Government Geologist  
Assistant Geologist  
Laboratory Staff, etc.



*Speech by the Chief Secretary to the Government to the Tanganyika Legislative Council during the Budget Session, 1934, in connexion with the recent reorganization of the Lands, Mines, Surveys and Geological Survey Departments.*

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In dealing with the combination of the existing Departments of Lands, Mines, Survey and Geological Survey, it is desirable that I should say something first as to the policy of the Government. This can be simply and categorically stated to be a firm intention to do everything in its power to facilitate and promote the development of the gold mining industry. That is much more than an *obiter dictum*. Consider first what has happened in, say, the last two years.

An all-weather road has been built from Mbeya to the Lupa fields, and is being continued to the west, whilst substantial sums are being expended on other roads within the field. The Tabora-Lupa road, especially the northern part which passes over large areas liable to inundation, has been reconstructed, and more money is being spent on it. The road from Kinyangiri station to Sekenke has been remade—the work is nearly finished at a cost of £2,000. A sum of £8,000 is being spent on an important section of the Mwanza-Musoma road, mainly to facilitate mining developments in that area. The Musoma District, by the admirable and cordial collaboration of the miners themselves with the local Administrative Officers, has been covered with a network of good roads, where a very short time ago there were scarcely any.

A wireless station was built at Musoma, experimentally at first, with an old plant; the plant proved unreliable, and a new set was immediately ordered from England and will be erected shortly.

An Administrative, Mines and Police Station has been opened at Chunya on the Lupa, and a second police post recently at Mawega.

A Gold Mining Industry Development Committee was appointed, under the Chairmanship of my Honourable Friend the General Manager of the Railways, to co-ordinate the work of the Mines, Surveys and Geological Survey and make recommendations for action advantageous to the gold mining industry. As a result—may I say, as a result of, in fact, pooling the resources of these departments in this particular respect—extensive geological and topographical survey work has been carried out in the various mining fields and maps have been prepared and in many cases already issued with a rapidity and effectiveness which are highly remarkable.

Early in the year, representatives of important financial interests desirous of starting work in the Territory made certain proposals to Government. We were given a few weeks' notice in advance of the sort of things they wished to discuss, and their Director and Consultant then came to Dar es Salaam to talk the matter over with Government. Our conversations took one day, and these gentlemen left for England by the air mail a day or two later. By the air mail a week later, the conditions upon which Government would grant them the mining lease they desired were transmitted to London, and without any further correspondence the matter was settled, and the company has for several months now been in active operation on the field.

So much for what has been done, and in briefly outlining it I have said nothing of the very valuable and very strenuous work carried out by the Acting Commissioner of Mines and his staff as well as by the personnel of the Geological Survey because these are departmental activities, and I am dealing now with the Government's policy as indicated by its actions. Now let us see what are the proposals for the immediate future, apart from the specific question of the reorganization of the departments concerned with which I will deal later.

Most Honourable Members are aware that a series of development projects have been under examination by a small committee in the last six months, and I take this opportunity, on behalf of the Government, to express our cordial thanks to the Honourable and Gallant Member from Tanga, the Honourable Mr. Massie, and Mr. Adamjee for the valuable services which they have rendered on this committee, which was presided over by my Honourable Friend the Treasurer, the other Official Member being the Honourable Mr. Lindsay Allan. In consequence of their recommendations, Government proposes to seek authority for the use of unexpended loan balances for a number of important works of development, included in which are—

A road from Itigi to the Lupa field at a cost of £61,000, and the extension of the telegraph line from Tukuyu to the Lupa at a cost of £5,000. In addition, application is being made to the Colonial Development Fund for assistance in carrying out an important scheme of geological and topographical survey, designed primarily to promote the exploitation of our mineral resources, which will cost £140,000, spread over a period of seven years. We also hope for help in the purchase of water-boring plant specifically required for boring on the goldfields, primarily as a measure of help to the small reef worker, who is often unable to provide from his own resources the plant necessary to bore for water, without which he cannot work his reef.

In addition, in the present budget, provision is made for a medical officer for the Lupa and for increased police services costing £2,000 and also intended for the goldfield.

Now, Sir, I feel that I may assert with confidence that when a Government has such a record and such intentions, there cannot remain in the mind of any reasonable man the slightest doubt as to its policy and attitude to the development of the mining industry, and I hope, indeed I know, that although there may be differences of opinion as to the best manner of implementing the Government's policy, doubt of its nature is not present in any serious and well-informed quarter.

Now as to the means at our disposal for implementing that policy. When the reorganization of the departments principally concerned was under consideration early this year, I thought that we were on the threshold of mining development on a scale far greater than anything which the country had yet seen, and that if we did not take steps betimes to redesign our equipment for handling it, we should be overwhelmed by it in a year or two, and should in the meantime hamper it by our faulty organization.

Since then each report which I have received confirms me in that view, and especially in the view that this country is at the commencement of gold-mining developments on a very large scale. New discoveries are being continuously made, and in those which are being developed the more work is done the better the prospects seem. We have, indeed, passed the stage in which there could be any reasonable doubt, and can say with as much certainty as is ever possible in connexion with mining that we possess important gold resources and that they are about to be exploited to the full.

We must, however, bear in mind the conditions of this country, a country which is unsurveyed and unmapped for all practical purposes. Throughout the mining areas, which were practically uninhabited when gold was discovered, the land is public land. Here and there there are little groups of backward natives cultivating a few acres in a primitive way on a system of shifting cultivation, and that is the nearest thing to a title to land to be found in the fields, apart from subsequent developments due to mining. We are still largely in the stage of exploration, testing and development, and I would remind Honourable Members that there is in the whole country only one shaft over 200 feet deep. Land covered by mining claims, or required for purposes directly connected with mining, can be acquired under



the Mining Ordinance, but that is only a small part of the picture as far as land tenure is concerned, as anyone knows who is familiar with a developed mine field. Sites are required for hotels and residences, shops and offices, and a hundred and one other purposes including recreation and such agricultural development as may be possible within the fields, that is to say, as close to the point of consumption as possible. These, however, and for that matter proper title to mining properties, cannot be granted without a survey. A rough demarcation serves its purpose in the early stages, but I hope it is not necessary for me to say that a proper survey is required for title to be issued to properties connected with mining as much as for properties required for any other purpose.

Conditions of tenure have to be worked out, land sales organized, titles issued, and a proper registry maintained and kept up to date, so that for the protection of the public there may exist an accurate system of record of all dealings with titles, including transfers, mortgages, leases and so on. In this respect, therefore, surveys and questions of land tenure—whether for mining, for purposes connected with mining, or for general purposes—are closely interlocked with each other and with actual mining work.

On the other hand, geological survey has to be promoted as rapidly as possible, and must, of course, work hand in hand with topographical survey. Indeed during the last year, by arrangements made through the Gold Mining Industry Committee, the topographical and geological survey parties have had to work virtually as if they were part of a single department. This has been made possible by means of the Committee and because it so happens that the officers at the present time in charge of the departments concerned possess to a marked degree an aptitude for co-operation. Nevertheless, I venture to say with some confidence that an organization is faulty which depends for its smooth working on the establishment of a committee which is not part of it and on the personalities of the officers concerned. Moreover, exceptionally fortunate in this matter as we have been, even so delays have occurred. For example, a delay of nearly a year in establishing an Administrative, Mines and Police Station in the Lupa occurred because the experts concerned were unable to agree on a number of points, and they were only settled—as differences of opinion between experts must in fact be settled, if they are to be settled at all—by the intervention of the Administration, on the advice of which the present site was chosen in October, 1933. The station was opened in the first week of January, 1934. It may be in the wrong place; it may be that the capital invested in its construction—the sum of £200—will have to be written off if it is necessary to move from the site. But the fact remains that the station has been opened, has conferred great benefits on the field, and has served its purpose admirably.

In considering the manner in which we should organize to meet the development which we expected, we came to the conclusion in the early stages that a more accurate distribution of professional functions was necessary and, in particular, that the key to the whole thing was the appointment of a Mining Consultant, independent of and outside the ordinary departmental organization. I noticed in one of our newspapers a suggestion that this post had been inserted as an afterthought, and in a newspaper published in a neighbouring colony that it might be dismissed as a mere sop to public opinion. The first statement is entirely without foundation; as to the second, if an action by Government which will, I have no doubt, be fully supported by public opinion is a mere sop, then this is one; but that I regard as high praise.

The reasons for the appointment of a Mining Consultant are so plain, and the practice in connexion with mining is so universal, that I feel I shall be wasting the time of Honourable Members if I argue the case for the appointment. Since the intentions of Government in this respect were published, all the evidence that I have received confirms me in the belief that in



mining quarters generally the appointment is regarded as wise, valuable, and indeed necessary. The post will carry a salary of £1,500, exclusive of course of travelling and other expenses, that is to say the highest emoluments of any in the new organisation, and is, as I have said, the key to the whole thing and its most permanent feature. I say this advisedly because, whatever the future may hold in store, it is to me inconceivable that any country possessing the mineral resources which this country possesses should not continue to employ as its principal technical adviser in all mining questions the most competent consultant whom it is able to secure.

The rest of the organization is designed, according to the best of our ability, as an administrative structure to deal with the situation as we see it to-day and particularly with the developments we expect to-morrow. We believe it to be the best that we can do for the purpose in the present circumstances. We do not suggest that it is the last word of the Medes and Persians, immutable and perfect; still less do we suggest that, if circumstances change, we shall refuse to change our arrangements to deal with them. A correspondent in a Dar es Salaam newspaper a little while ago reproached this Government with being too fond of experimenting. If by that he means that, in the rapidly changing circumstances of the present day, this Government is always ready to adjust its organization to suit the circumstances I gladly accept the charge. We have substituted the motor car and the railway engine for the porter, the steamer for the dhow, and the aeroplane for other forms of transport in the respects in which it has the advantage. If it be a virtue to ship your goods in dhows and move your produce on the heads of porters, it is a virtue to which this Government lays no claim and devoutly hopes that it will never acquire.

It is, perhaps, a pity that the reorganization of the departments concerned was first publicly discussed as a measure of economy proposed by the late Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith at a time when conditions were totally different. Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith wrote of our mineral resources as being entirely conjectural in value. That description has no relation whatever to the facts as they are to-day. But an amalgamation of the departments having been proposed as a measure of economy on the grounds that our mineral resources were such as not to warrant any considerable expenditure in connexion with them, it is not unnatural that a feeling of strong opposition to any such proposal should have grown up, nor surprising that that opposition should have been transferred to the totally different proposals now put forward by Government to meet a different situation.

Let us see how, in fact, Government proposes to "subordinate mining interests and to economize at their expense." It proposes first of all that the most important and most highly paid post in the new organization, a post which did not exist before, should be that of Mining Consultant.

It proposes thus to provide itself with the best technical advice it can obtain from an expert independent of any departmental ties or duties.

It proposes that the four technical departments which are at present intimately connected with mining should be placed under technical heads equal in rank with each other, and all under the general direction of a single administrative head, a most important part of whose business it will be to promote co-ordination and collaboration, to ensure that avoidable delay does not occur, and to obviate the necessity of the Mines Department corresponding with Lands, Lands with Mines, and Surveys with both, often through the medium of the Secretariat, with all the attendant delays and queries which such a cumbersome way of doing business entails. The organization proposed will be housed in a single building, with the exception of the Geological Laboratory, which is more conveniently situated at Dodoma, and will enable arrangements to be made to relieve technical officers of a mass of work of a general administrative, legal or routine nature so that they can give the whole of their time to their professional functions.

Thus the Chief Inspector of Mines will be free to devote himself to the technical business of mining and, with his staff of Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors and such subordinates as may be found to be necessary, will be able to give the technical supervision, help and advice to the actual work of mining which it requires now and will require in rapidly increasing degree. Already in the estimates now before Council, his staff has been increased by an additional Assistant Inspector and a Beacon Inspector; in reality it has been increased by much more than that, for it will gain all the time now spent by him and the mining engineers under him on matters which by no stretch of imagination can be called mining engineering.

For the administrative head of this new organization an officer of exceptional ability and wide business experience has been selected. He was, it is true, Land Officer for about eighteen months, and I suppose it is this which has caused the idea to persist that the Mines Department has been subordinated to the Land Department, which is emphatically not the case. This officer will have the assistance of a Secretary, and it is intended that this post should be filled by the Secretariat Officer who up to the present has been dealing with papers affecting all the departments in question.

I am confident that by these means the handling and decision of mining questions will be facilitated and expedited. Matters affecting only mines, or only lands, or surveys, or geology will remain, as at present, in the care of the Head of the Department—now to be called Division; the much greater and more complex volume of business in which two, three, or all four divisions are concerned will be dealt with by a single co-ordinated organization, housed in one building and so devised that administrative, secretarial, legal and technical functions are distributed according to the training and technical qualifications of the staff and not according to the title of the department.

Moreover, reference to Your Excellency or myself, when reference is required for instructions, will be simplified and accelerated and, an important point, Your Excellency's policy of promoting to the utmost the development of our mines will be entrusted to a single organization for its execution.

A criticism which has been levelled at our proposals is that the Mines Department is being placed under a non-technical Head, but I venture to say with some emphasis that criticism of that nature is unwarranted. I should have expected those who make it to point to this, that, or the other country where gold mining on a large scale is being carried on and where the Head of the Mines Department is a mining engineer, to support their view.

They have not done so. Why? Because, Sir, there is no such country, as far as the books of reference at my disposal show. That is not quite correct; I should have excepted the Gold Coast which has such a department: it consists of three officers, one of whom is an inspector of machinery.

I have gone into this matter with some care. I do not propose to cite the Ministers themselves as examples of non-technical men in charge of departments, for Ministers' appointments are political and other considerations determine the question.

In what follows I shall confine myself, therefore, solely to the officials, the Civil Servants.

In England (I mention England, although it has no gold mines, because mining questions are so particularly technical and complex) the Mines Department is a Department of the Board of Trade under which a number of Departments are grouped. The permanent head of the Mines Department is an administrative Civil Servant, as is his deputy, and they have a number of administrative assistants and staff officers. There is a separate



division called the Mines Inspectorate under a Chief Inspector of Mines who has technical inspectors for different functions under him.

In Australia, there is no Federal Mines Department, but in the Department of the Interior there is an Assistant Secretary in charge of the Property and Survey Section.

In New South Wales, an important State as far as mining is concerned there is a Secretary for Mines who is also Minister for Forestry; Land and Surveys are grouped together. In the Ministry of Mines and Forestry there is a Department of Mines and Explosives, the Head of which is a member of Parliament and the Under-Secretary an administrative Civil Servant as far as I can discover; the branches of the Department include an Assistant Under-Secretary and Mining Warden, a Registrar and Office in charge of Lease and Enquiry branches, an Accountant and Officer in charge of the Accident Relief and Royalty branch, a Clerk in charge of correspondence and records, a Chief Inspector of Mines and another of coal mines, a Draftsman in charge, and a Government Geologist.

In Queensland, Mines are a separate Ministry; the official in charge is called Under-Secretary for Mines, and under him there is a State Mining Engineer and Chief Inspector of Mines and a Chief Government Geologist.

In South Australia, there is a Minister who is Chief Secretary, Minister of Mines and of Afforestation; the Mines Department is small (only eight officials are mentioned), and includes a Government Geologist who is apparently in charge of the Department, and a Chief Inspector and Deputy Director of Mines.

In Tasmania, the Ministry of Lands and Works includes Department of Agriculture, Land and Surveys, and Mines; the Head of the Mines Department is the Secretary, and there is a Chief Inspector of Mines and a Geologist.

I will not go all through the States, but mention only briefly that Victoria groups Public Works, Mines, Immigration and, apparently, Lands.

Western Australia has Ministries of Mines and Public Health under the same Minister; the Under-Secretary is the Head of the Mines Department, which contains a principal registrar, a State Mining Engineer, a Chief Draftsman, Mining Wardens, Inspectors of Mines, a Mineralogist and a Geologist.

In Canada, there is a Minister who is a Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Mines and Labour. In the Mines Department, the Deputy Minister is a distinguished geologist, and there is a Director of the Mines branch and a Director of Geological Survey.

It would be tedious to go through all the Provinces; how the work is grouped for purposes of administration may be seen from the facts that in one there is a Minister of Roads and Mines, in another of Public Works and Mines, in a third of Lands and Mines (he is also Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs), in another of Mines and Natural Resources in another of Mines, Labour and Fisheries.

New Zealand has a Ministry of Agriculture and Mines, the Mines Department of it being as usual under a permanent Secretary, who has under him an Inspecting Engineer of Mines and Chief Inspector of Coal Mines.

In South Africa, there is a separate Ministry of Mines; the permanent official in charge of it is called Secretary for Mines, Commissioner of Mines, Natal, and Head of the Mines Department, Orange Free State and was previously an administrative officer and magistrate. The Under-Secretary is a member of the Civil Service and used to be Chief Clerk.

There are a Government Mining Engineer, Deputy Government Mining Engineers, and Inspectors of Mines in the Department, also Inspectors of Machinery and of Explosives, a Mine Surveyor, Inspector of Mining



Leases, Registrar of Mining Titles, an Assistant Registrar of Mining Titles and Rand Townships, Mining Commissioners for the Provinces, and a Director of Geological Survey.

Southern Rhodesia has a Minister of Mines, the permanent official being styled Secretary for Mines and Public Works; under him there are Mining Commissioners, a Registrar of Claims, Inspectors of Mines, an Accountant for Mines and Works, and a Chief Clerk.

I am sorry to have inflicted that catalogue on Honourable Members, but you will now see why a country with a mining engineer in charge of its Mines Department has not been quoted to us. I am not going to mention our neighbours except to say that, as a matter of interest, our neighbours on one side have a small Department of Mines under an officer who was previously a District Commissioner; and our neighbours on the other side have a department called the Department of Lands, Mines and Local Government the head of which, before he was appointed to his present post, was Acting Director of Surveys.

You may say that this only proves the uniform stupidity of Governments. But it is curious that if it is necessary for the business of mining to be administered by a Mining Engineer, no mining company, group or syndicate of which I know has discovered and acted on this important fact. Two of the mining groups on the Rand have recently tried the experiment of making their consulting engineers joint general managers; the only mining man from there with whom I have had an opportunity of discussing this said that the general opinion on the Rand was that it was unsound. Mining companies have their Consulting Engineers as we have provided ourselves with our Consultant, but they know full well that a great part of the business of discovering ore, getting it out of the ground, and disposing of it eventually as bullion is administrative, secretarial, financial and legal, and involves all sorts of questions outside the professional training of a Mining Engineer.

In this connexion, it is interesting to note that the mining company, whose Director and Consulting Engineer, as I have mentioned above, came to Dar es Salaam to place certain proposals and requests before Government, had the following questions to raise: the boundaries of the leases it held as surveyed by a topographer of the Geological Survey Department; the rent to be charged; development conditions; rights of prospectors with reference to alluvial claims; the scale of royalties; regulations affecting the axle load of vehicles on public roads; timber for mining purposes and fuel; road construction; customs duties on mining and milling equipment and machinery; railway freight charges; and rights of occupancy for sites for staff quarters, etc.

The fact is that the discovery and development of mineral resources covers a multitude of questions besides the particular one of the actual engineering, and that in all countries where mining has developed, there is a distribution of administrative and technical functions between branches or divisions, all of which must answer to a single administrative head. The less developed a country is, the greater the range of questions involved. In a completely surveyed country, it is only necessary to buy a particular section of a particular map; here we have to make our maps as discoveries are made and in many cases on geological advice before ore bodies are located. When title to land is fully settled, it is only necessary, if you want to use a man's land for mining, to come to terms with him, or if it is public land, to acquire it on well established conditions of lease or purchase; here we have to devise our conditions as the need arises.

Indeed, in the conditions existing to-day in Tanganyika, it is essential that we should not continue to deal with all these questions through four separate and necessarily small departments, and if developments on a large scale take place in the next year or two, and I am absolutely confident that they will take place, I have no doubt that were we to attempt this, the result would be overlapping, delay and confusion of a kind which it would be

impossible to deal with by merely engaging more and more young mining engineers on the small salaries which are all we can afford to pay at the present time. For these reasons, we have recast the organization in the form set out in the Sessional Paper which has been circulated to Honourable Members.

In explaining to-day what we have done, I have not so far referred to the question of economy, but will do so now. As Honourable Members are aware, we are unable unaided to balance our budget by a sum of £100,000. We must, therefore, give the most serious consideration to the avoidance of all unnecessary expenditure. At the same time, we recognize in full that far from reducing expenditure in so far as mining is concerned, we have got to face the need for providing at once, and in an increasing measure in the next few years, more money. But economy, true economy, need not necessarily involve spending less money; what it does involve is spending the money available to the best advantage, avoiding waste and overlapping and using what you can save thereby to strengthen the parts of your organization that need strengthening.

These considerations strongly reinforce our view of the desirability of a single administrative organization for the headquarters of the group of departments mainly concerned, in place of four Directors, each with a certain headquarters staff including, in practice, a Deputy, that is to say a senior man at headquarters who can assist the Director, answer for him when he is travelling, and act for him when he is on leave. Indeed, if the members of the Land and Surveys Departments were to say that they and their interests were being subordinated to the mines, there might be some substance in their complaint, but the justification is the paramount importance to the country now and in the future of its valuable mineral resources and however much we may wish that it were otherwise, we consider that there is no alternative at the present time but to subordinate personal interests to the overriding importance of this factor.

An adequate machine for dealing with the developments which are taking place and which, as I have said, are certainly going to expand beyond anything which we have yet seen, is absolutely essential for us. We have sought to provide it by the large combined department which is to be formed for the purpose, and I believe, I firmly believe, that we have in this department an instrument which will enable us, with much greater effectiveness and rapidity, to promote the development of our mines. We have been fortunate in securing, as our first Mining Consultant, Dr. Teale, who has experience of mining in many countries throughout the world, whose reputation here and in London is of the highest, and whose knowledge of the country and of its mineral resources is absolutely unique. Not only that but he is a practical man, ready at all times to go into the field, and with an industry and energy which are positively amazing. He is not, it is true, a Mining Engineer, although a Member of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, but I venture to say with some conviction that there will be general agreement that his qualifications are in other respects so high that the fact that he is not a Mining Engineer is of secondary importance. This is particularly the case at the present stage of development. I have no doubt whatsoever that his successor in due course will be a Mining Engineer, and I hope that (perhaps in collaboration with Kenya and Uganda) we shall be able to secure an eminent Mining Engineer. But I do not think that, for our present purpose, we could possibly have done better than we have done, and I am confident that, under his guidance and with his advice, we shall be able to promote to the utmost the development of our resources.

It is always difficult to speak of personalities in a matter of this sort, but I trust that Honourable Members will bear with me if I add this much, that in our Chief Inspector of Mines—Mr. Frayling—we have also been exceptionally fortunate. I have no doubts whatever that, when he is free to devote his great professional talents to the business of mining



engineering, including in that advice and inspection, we shall very quickly feel the effects in improvements of many kinds throughout the gold mining areas.

I have spoken, I fear, for an unconscionable time—proof, if any is needed, of the very great importance which Your Excellency's Government ascribes to our mines—and, in conclusion, I will say only this. We have not lightly taken the steps which we have taken, nor without the fullest consideration. It may be argued that we should have consulted with those concerned in the mining industry before we came to a decision. On the face of it, I agree there is substance in that argument. But if all the facts and circumstances are taken into account, I think it will be agreed that this was a case in which it was necessary for Government, which possessed, I would remind Honourable Members, a large mass of material on the subject contributed ever since the original Armitage-Smith proposals were published, albeit much of it was directed to those proposals, which are fundamentally different from ours—this was a case in which Government had a duty to come to a decision and give effect to it without flinching from its responsibilities. If we had not done so, it is, I fear, certain that much difference of opinion and controversy would have been provoked and interminable correspondence and the writing of memoranda would have followed, and uncertainty would have been created most damaging to the interests of the country at the present time. Moreover, the effect would have been to postpone a decision for a year or more, during which time development would have been proceeding apace, and difficulties would have been met by *ad hoc* expedients devised, unavoidably devised, in a hurry and as temporary measures.

I am the last person to claim any sort of infallibility for Government; I do, however, claim that Your Excellency's advisers, in conjunction with whom the present scheme was devised, are reasonably intelligent men with a wide and varied administrative experience, and that, in consultation with them, Your Excellency took a decision which, if you will permit me to say so, was marked by the wisdom and promptitude which the country has come to expect from you and which will, I am confident, prove of the greatest benefit to the country in general and to the very important industry upon which the hopes of all of us are in so great a measure set.

## APPENDIX V.

### Memorandum on Education in Tanganyika.

(This memorandum has been prepared by the Director of Education and represents the views of the Government of Tanganyika Territory.)

#### AFRICAN EDUCATION.

The financial depression resulted in widespread retrenchment of African employees both by Government and commercial undertakings, and recruitment of African staff, whether for clerical or technical posts, virtually ceased for those who possessed the modest qualifications that the short period of training under the existing system could give. This development necessitates an examination of educational policy and aims, reinforced by the determination not to be carried away by a returning wave of material prosperity should that come more quickly than is anticipated with a resultant increase in the demand for services of every kind.

2. The outstanding features of the situation may be summarized as follows:—

(a) A system devised in more prosperous years to meet immediate and urgent demands was reaching its first stage of vastly increased output when demand abruptly ceased. Students, beginning to pass out of English classes and industrial shops, were unable to find a niche in the social system unless they returned to the land; and they discontentedly averred that they had been misled and that Government had wasted their time at school.



(b) The organization that had produced this increased output, which had been pressed for in years of prosperity, now has to be regulated to meet the new situation without losing sight of the fact that returning prosperity will stimulate the demand for a more highly trained employee.

(c) The demand and the need for simple but efficient elementary vernacular education remain unchanged and unaffected by the financial depression.

(d) The factors influencing the Government educational system affect in similar manner the missionary educational system.

3. In considering the requirements of the existing circumstances and the immediate future it is desirable to emphasize that the policy of the department is based on the principles enunciated in Cmd. 2374, Education Policy in British Tropical Africa, and the present paper in no way implies any departure from that policy, but rather contemplates means of implementing it in the light of experience and after consultation with all members of the community concerned. This policy is summarized in the following words on page 4 of Cmd. 2374:—

“The first task of education is to raise the standard alike of character and efficiency of the bulk of the people, but provision must also be made for the training of those who are required to fill posts in the administrative and technical services, as well as of those who as chiefs will occupy positions of exceptional trust and responsibility. As resources permit, the door of advancement, through higher education, in Africa must increasingly be opened for those who by character, ability and temperament show themselves fitted to profit by such education.”

To implement these principles must inevitably be a gradual process in order that the system of education may grow on secure foundations. Any rapid extension of educational facilities is, however, precluded in any case by the present extreme poverty of the bulk of the people and the consequent limits to Government resources for the education service. Expansion by missionary bodies is also limited by finance and the availability of suitable staff.

4. The task of education “to raise the standard . . . of the bulk of the people” remains the greatest problem for attention. That “bulk of the people” is represented in Tanganyika Territory by approximately 1,000,000 children of school age, of whom about 100,000 of the total of 167,442 on the school register regularly attend any type or kind of school. The education census of 1931 gives the following figures:—

	(a) Elementary Vernacular schools including Mission evangelistic bush schools.	(b) Elementary English Central or Middle schools.	(c) Technical schools (Industrial)	(d) Normal schools.	Totals.
Schools:					
Government ...	89	8	7	1	105
Mission ...	3,325	15	15	16	3,371
Total ...	3,414	23	22	17	3,476
Number of pupils on roll:					
Government ...	6,722	420	367	61	7,570
Mission ...	157,851	933	359	729	159,872
Total ...	164,573	1,353	726	790	167,442

This table exhibits the maximum of Government and Mission educational enterprise in 1931. The latest figures for all Missions are not available, but those received reveal a general slowing down of effort due to the financial difficulties of the past two years. In the case of Government the reduction in the education vote amounts to approximately 30 per cent. In considering the re-organization of the educational services an endeavour is made to formulate proposals which are capable of realization, having regard to the present financial and economic outlook, and of expansion without complexity of administration, when more funds become available.

5. Divisions in the school system for consideration are:—

- (a) Elementary vernacular education (for girls as well as boys);
- (b) Central or Middle Schools (teaching English);
- (c) Technical education;
- (d) Normal Schools (for men and women).

6. The present approved elementary vernacular course for Government and assisted village schools is one of four years only and any period less than that must be regarded as an inadequate provision against illiteracy. It is inadvisable that public money should be spent on any school that does not aim at this modest length of school course and achieve a recognized standard of efficiency in it. There is, on the one hand, the question of gradually increasing the number of new schools for the schoolless multitude and, on the other, the question of meeting the need for an extended course in old established village schools where a simple four-year elementary course is insufficient, a fact which is being increasingly realized by the African communities themselves. This development is confined at present to small areas long influenced by missions which have an old established and a well organized institution for training native staff. It has not assumed any important dimensions, but will receive attention as a clear means of improving the quality of elementary vernacular education.

7. Elementary vernacular education is, at present, financed by (a) direct payments by Government at Government schools, (b) Government grants-in-aid to Missions, and (c) contributions by native treasuries towards the maintenance of a number of schools, called Native Administration schools. All these sources of financing elementary vernacular education are ultimately dependent on the prosperity of the general revenues of the country. The question of supporting African elementary education by means of rates, on similar lines to those followed in Uganda and Basutoland, has been examined and proposals to this end were submitted to the Local Advisory Committee on African Education and to the Advisory Committee on Education to the Secretary of State. From the latter the proposal to supplement existing funds by means of a rate met with general approval, but to many members of the former it was distasteful on the grounds that an education rate would make the missions unpopular, hamper evangelistic work and possibly cause sectarian bitterness.

8. Though many difficulties surround the question of providing additional funds for educational services, it seems probable that the most satisfactory method of supplementing central revenues will be by means of a local rate; its introduction, however, would be gradual and local and not simultaneous and territorial. There are, for example, districts sufficiently advanced, such as Bukoba, adjoining Uganda, where it is likely that an education rate would be understood by the local native and appreciated as a justifiable means of increasing the central government vote for education in his area.

9. Government controls, and wholly or partly finances, 89 elementary vernacular schools, and gives grants to 173 mission vernacular schools. The missions will no doubt aim to raise their 3,000 bush schools in the course of time, to the standard required to form part of the public system of the country and, if they do so in anticipation that Government will be able to implement its grant-in-aid regulations and award grants to such schools as



have been brought up to the required standard, they will inevitably feel that it is the duty of Government to help. It is estimated that there are 200 such schools complying with the requirements of the grants-in-aid code which at present cannot receive assistance owing to lack of funds. This state of affairs should not continue indefinitely, especially if missionaries are stimulated to provide trained teachers from their training institutions for these schools. It is necessary, therefore, to anticipate provision for this steady increase in obligation either directly or, at least to some extent, through local contributions. Alternatively, it will be necessary to make it clear that the financing of any educational services beyond those existing at the present time is a remote possibility. It is reasonable, however, to anticipate gradual progress and by readjusting the method of awarding grants to provide assistance with the present funds to a larger number of elementary schools. It is proposed to adjust grants-in-aid so that less is provided for large central institutions and more is made available for elementary village schools which are efficiently conducted. This principle has wide support among the missions.

10. The question of local contributions, for obvious reasons, is associated closely with the subject of the devolution of educational administration and supervision. However desirable such a policy may be, it is not practicable, at the present time in this Territory, to place new educational responsibility in the hands of local bodies. It will be necessary to wait until they have acquired a wider experience of educational work and administration and, in any case, the importance of elementary education as the foundation of the whole educational system is such that full and effective control of policy must remain with the Central Government whatever future developments may be in the field of local administration.

#### *Central or Middle Schools—Elementary English.*

11. After emphasizing the need for elementary vernacular education as the essential first consideration in the education system, attention can be given to the necessary provision for "that limited number who by ability and character are suitable for training to fill positions in the administrative and technical services as well as to provide for those who as future chiefs will occupy positions of exceptional trust." Eight Government and fifteen assisted Mission Central Schools have hitherto made provision for this up to a modest standard. This standard (the present Central School Leaving Certificate taken at Standard VI) does not place the African in a position to compete successfully in the more remunerative employment markets of the Territory; these Africans, in the absence of any demand for their services, are now faced, on leaving the Central or Middle School, with the alternatives of (a) returning to the parental farm, which many resent, (b) being trained in limited numbers at Tabora for the clerical service, in which there is at present a good demand for African clerks of this standard, or (c) proceeding elsewhere for further study.

12. By concentrating advanced work at fewer central schools, for so long as may be necessary, and so narrowing this avenue to those who can proceed to Tabora and thence in certain cases to Makerere (no limitations, except age, being set to the number of sons of chiefs with future responsibilities who may attend a central school) the danger of a central school education which fails to reach a standard sufficient for the needs of the pupils can be avoided.

13. With fifteen mission central schools, which to some extent feed the higher standards at Tabora, the needs of the Territory can be met, for the immediate future, by retaining three of the eight Government central schools, viz., (a) Tabora, a collecting centre for the Western, Lake, Central and Iringa Provinces, (b) Dar es Salaam, for the Eastern and Lindi Provinces, and (c) Tanga, for the Tanga and Northern Provinces.



14. From these mission and Government central schools suitable candidates may pass to Tabora into either (a) classes for the clerical service for employment either by Government or by the commercial community or (b) classes for those selected for entry into Makerere and thence to Mulago. The Director of Medical and Sanitary Services would be consulted before any student passed on to Mulago for the medical course. Makerere also has a staff of specialists for courses in agriculture, veterinary science, and survey work, for which selected pupils should be available in the future. The more advanced African teachers of English required in this Territory can take the teachers' training course at Makerere. There is, of course, nothing in these proposals to prevent mission societies from extending the scope of their central schools, at their own cost, if they so desire. The missions absorb the bulk of the present output from their central schools.

#### *Industrial Education.*

15. In 1931 there were seven Government and fifteen assisted Mission Industrial Schools with a roll of 726 pupils in training in various trades. Their training had been planned to meet the needs of the Public Works Department, Railways, and Printing Office, and of the planting and commercial community. With retrenchment rather than recruitment prevailing in all departments African artisans without occupation have been on the increase. This has also been the experience of some missionary societies who report that they have tried to find employment for African craftsmen in Government service or with Europeans, but without success. It is clear, therefore, that conditions have arisen when the machinery for training exceeds the present needs of the country and it has become essential to modify the system of training if we are to avoid the discontent which inevitably arises among people who are specially trained for an occupation and then discover that they cannot find employment in it. To meet these changed conditions artisans in Government Industrial Schools will be trained at two urban centres only, Dar es Salaam and Tanga, instead of at seven centres, and the course of training will be extended to enable the African to compete more successfully for the posts available. Frequent consultations with officers of technical departments are essential in this particular sphere of training.

16. To meet the needs of the African village it is proposed that at the large elementary centres of Mwanza, Moshi, and Malangali, industrial training of a general type shall form part of the curriculum in order that the pupils, who will ultimately be peasant farmers, may become practical handymen in their own villages. There is a general consensus of opinion among responsible observers that to contribute more effectively to the amenities of village life the African requires training in simple carpentry, masonry and smithery rather than specialized skill in any one of these trades.

17. By this system provision is secured for the training of artisans for general employment in towns and with Europeans, and of a type of African peasant farmer and handyman who will find scope for his services in his own interests and those of the community in his own locality. Consultations with missionary representatives reveal a desire to modify some of their industrial schools on similar lines, if those controlling their societies will agree. In this scheme the number of metal workers and the number of printers in training at the Dar es Salaam Central School are controlled by the General Manager of the Railways and the Government Printer respectively.

#### *Agricultural Education.*

18. The policy of Government as regards agricultural education for natives has recently been laid down in a circular instruction in the following terms:—

(1) The teaching of agriculture is a technical professional matter which must be directed by the Department of Agriculture. Arrangements will, therefore, be made for the Director of Agriculture to

supervise the agricultural work of those officers of the Education Department who are specially qualified in that subject.

(2) School gardening must be distinguished from technical agricultural training. It will continue to form part of the life of all schools. Such teaching as is given will aim at keeping the practice of agriculture prominent in the minds of the pupils and to habituate them to the cultivation of the soil. This type of activity, being part of the life of the school, will continue to be controlled by the Education Department; but the gardening will be of a simple and elementary nature, not to be confused with agricultural instruction. In order that teachers may be able to organize gardening as part of the life of the school, they will continue to receive agricultural training at Mpwapwa as at present; but this side of their education will, in future, be under the supervision of the Director of Agriculture, whose officers will also, as far as possible, watch their subsequent work in the gardens of the schools to which they are posted.

(3) Consideration has been given to the suggestion that central schools should be established to which pupils on leaving Native Administration and similar schools should go for agricultural training; but it is not proposed to attempt to develop agricultural education in this manner. It is possible, at present, that some such pupils would benefit by proceeding to Central Schools or Industrial Training Institutions, but the number that can so proceed is limited by the available vacancies. So far as the remainder are concerned, it must be recognized that no further educational provision can be made for them any more than it is made in England.

(4) The policy of Government is to develop agricultural education by means of adult training centres at which young men of 15 to 25 years of age will receive a regular course in practical peasant farming extending over two or more years as experience may prove advisable. These training centres will be established in the neighbourhood of agricultural stations (experimental or seed farms) and will be organized and controlled by the Director of Agriculture. Their development will be promoted, in so far as funds permit, in continuation of the work already being carried out at the agricultural stations.

#### *Normal Schools.*

19. The necessity of training an adequate number of African teachers cannot be gainsaid and emphasis on the wisdom of paying the utmost attention to this service is expressed with unfailing unanimity from all sources. This view was expressed by the late Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith on page 63 of his report:—

“ It would be generally admitted that the first objective in view is to bring primary vernacular education . . . within the reach of as many children as possible . . . it is obvious on grounds of finance alone this formidable task can only be performed by Africans, i.e., by African teachers properly trained by Europeans. The output of duly qualified African teachers is therefore the first desideratum; and to this end the Education Department should address its energies in the first place.”

20. It will be the object of the department to maintain the requisite supply of well qualified teachers from its training centre at Mpwapwa for both public and private institutions and to afford such assistance to mission normal schools as the needs of the province and the efficiency of the institution justify.

21. For the future it is anticipated that Government will be able to send Africans to Makerere for training as teachers of English, while most of the missions, as at present, will send their candidates for this particular type of training to the institutions conducted by their own societies,



22. The need for training more women teachers has been considered in consultation with the Local Advisory Committee, and a course for training African women teachers is in process of elaboration. The education of women and girls is recognized as at least equally important to that of boys and men and every effort will be made to reduce the disparity between the facilities provided at present. The prospects in this respect are considerably more encouraging than they were.

23. The general principles for the training of native staff, enumerated on page 6 of Cmd. 2374, have guided the departmental policy in all respects.

24. The following table illustrates the structure of the school system described in the preceding paragraphs:—

Unassisted Mission Bush Schools.

Government and Assisted Elementary Vernacular Schools (including Girls' Schools and Native Administration Schools with handicraft and junior artisan branches).

Normal Schools for vernacular teachers — male and female — (Mpwapwa and Mission Institutions).

Government Central Schools Tabora, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, with two advanced technical branches (and all Mission Central Schools).

Clerical Class, Tabora, or Junior Secondary Class, Tabora.

Makerere (Uganda) for special study.

Mulago (Uganda) for medical study.

25. It is proposed, therefore, for a period, to pursue a policy, on the one hand of reducing Central School and Industrial School education and on the other hand increasing opportunities for elementary vernacular education for both boys and girls and establishing the necessary training institutions for African staff. The question, however, of effecting a similar change in policy among missionary societies presents complex problems with the existing grant-in-aid code, under which a few years ago a large number of aided Central and Industrial Schools came into existence before elementary vernacular education had adequately developed. Missions recognize this but, in many cases, find it difficult to alter the position since, for the most part, they have established and staffed Central and Industrial Schools with encouragement from Government and have incurred thereby considerable expenditure. Modifications are, however, being effected by certain missions on the lines indicated in this memorandum. Some reduction in Mission Central Schools is proceeding concurrently with efforts to establish the means for expanding elementary education as staff and funds permit. Revision of the grant-in-aid regulations will be directed to this end.



## INDIAN EDUCATION.

*The Present Position.*

26. The 1931 census report gives 4,591 Indian children of the elementary school age 5 to 14, of whom approximately 3,000 attend schools of one kind or another. The stimulus of government intervention and assistance under the grant-in-aid code of 1929, and more particularly of the awards from the balance of the Reserve Education Tax Fund collected under Ordinance No. 8 of 1930, has caused the number of Indian schools to be almost doubled in the last two or three years, and there are now forty-nine. Three of them are Government schools, viz., the senior and junior schools in Dar es Salaam and the junior school in Tanga; and eleven receive assistance from Government under the grant-in-aid code in addition to assistance from the Tax Fund. With rare exceptions the remainder, though they have not qualified for grants under the code, receive assistance from the balance of the Fund on the recommendation of the Indian Finance Committee. The balance in the Fund may last, at the present rate of expenditure, for a further two years and may satisfy the needs of the immediate future.

27. As explained in paragraph 26 above, approximately 1,500 Indian children of elementary school age were not attending school in 1931. So far as non-attendance exists in the towns it will be possible to apply the principle of regional compulsory attendance wherever the requisite accommodation exists, and it now exists in nearly every town in the Territory. The children of isolated Indian traders remote from any school present a different problem and their number is not yet known. They not infrequently attend the local Government African school.

28. There is now developing for the Indian community the framework of an educational system which leads from the elementary vernacular school to the Government secondary school in Dar es Salaam. But since the beginning of Government intervention in 1929 experience has thrown new light on the problems which affect Indian education and generally indicates the inability of local Indian School Boards, as at present constituted, to manage successfully the schools for which they are responsible.

*Defects and Difficulties of the Existing System.*

29. The present system precludes the award of grants-in-aid to elementary schools where the teaching is in the vernacular only. This presents a serious handicap to the smaller Indian schools where the community only require, and can only afford, a Gujarati-speaking teacher. For the most part they do not desire their children to proceed to standards in which English is taught. This very large section of the Indian community is naturally not interested in contributing to the support of expensive Indian teachers of English for higher standards which a few of the more ardent and progressive members of the community endeavour to secure.

Furthermore, the present grant code provides for grants-in-aid to all Indian schools in which instruction may be given up to the matriculation examination of London University (Indian Code—Regulations 8 and 12). A syllabus with the London University matriculation examination as the end in view is clearly unsuitable for every Indian school and requires modification.

30. It was the aim of the grant-in-aid code that assisted schools should accept children without distinction of creed or caste (section 13 (a)) and that such schools should be under the control of a duly constituted committee of management appointed by the Indian community (section 3 (1) and (2)) and representative of every section of it. These aims have, however, not been fully realized, and it has been difficult to secure the support

of all sections for the committees, which have been embarrassed in consequence by dissensions as well as by the greatly diminished contributions from parents towards current expenditure. Although the District Officer is an *ex officio* member of these committees, he has not always succeeded in preventing school management from falling into the hands of only one or a few sections of the community. Dissensions have also had the usual result that the best men have not always been appointed to the committees, with the consequences of inefficiency of management and dissatisfaction with the schools. Many Indians have stated that they will only send their children to a public school provided it is under Government management and control, and that if these are lacking they prefer separate schools for their own community. It has to be remembered that India is a continent and that age old differences of religion not infrequently coincide with differences of race, and it would be unreasonable to expect complete agreement among the Indians in the Territory at this early stage in the development of the educational system.

#### *Finance.*

31. The Indian grant-in-aid code was drafted with a view to supplementing the ordinary school resources from fees, rents, etc., provided that teaching was given in English and the authorized syllabus was followed. The knowledge, however, that Government was assisting the school and that a balance remained in the Education Tax Fund is reported to have intensified parental indifference and to have caused a serious decline in financial support from the general mass of the Indian community with the result that school committees have become increasingly dependent on the grant-in-aid and the balance of the Tax Fund.

32. In order to fill the gap in school finances caused by diminished school fees and reduced voluntary contributions various proposals have been made from time to time of which the following are worthy of consideration:—

(1) That a scale of school fees should be made compulsory. This proposal was recommended by the Indian Advisory Committee in new draft Indian education regulations submitted early in 1931.

(2) That contributions from the Indian community should take the form of the Education Tax imposed under Ordinance No. 8 of 1930, but raised on the basis of provincial requirements, the amount raised in each province being expended in each province instead of being collected and distributed on a territorial basis. A cess on these lines would be the equivalent of a provincial education rate and during the period of the operation of the Education Tax Ordinance Indian communities repeatedly urged that the tax should be expended on a basis of provincial collections.

(3) That the municipal tax be increased by a small percentage from the Indian community. This suggestion would be of value for schools within municipal tax areas, but it leaves out of account the country schools outside such areas.

(4) That the Central Government should accept full financial and administrative responsibility for all Indian education. To assume such a responsibility would entail a large and expensive Indian education departmental section and an expenditure beyond the capacity of the Government at the present time.

33. In considering the above alternatives it is appropriate to record that provision is made for an Indian education rate in sections 50 and 51 of the Uganda Education Ordinance, No. 16 of 1927, which read as follows:—

“50. The Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the Advisory Council on Indian Education, levy an education rate on Indians residing in the Protectorate, provided that he has first satisfied himself that the imposition of such a rate is in accordance with the wishes of



the Indian community generally. The Governor may make rules prescribing the amount of the rate, the persons liable for payment, the persons subject to exemption from payment and the mode of collection and recovery.

“ 51. The monies obtained by such Indian education rate shall be earmarked for particular schools in such proportion and such manner as is decided by the Advisory Council on Indian Education, with the approval of the Governor.”

34. If it were possible to establish a local education rate on these lines which might vary from year to year in each province, the rate together with the Central Government's grants would meet the approved annual expenditure of each school, payments of salaries and accounts being made from this fund by the local Sub-Accountant. It is estimated, at the present rate of expenditure in the provinces, that the Indian education rate required may average approximately half the former education tax and that it together with the Central Government's grants would meet all requirements. The former Indian education tax was at the rate of Shs. 30/- per adult male Indian and the compulsory scale of school fees recommended by the Indian Advisory Committee in 1931 ranged from Shs. 10/- to Shs. 50/- per pupil per annum.

#### *Proposals.*

35. As a result of the financial and other difficulties enumerated in the preceding paragraphs it is for consideration whether Government in consultation with the Indian community should devise a system of provincial rates bearing some relation to the extent to which parents are able to pay school fees. Could this be devised, a new grant-in-aid code for Indian education might be based on the following principles:—

(a) That grants should be available from the Central Government for vernacular schools instead of only for those where English is taught.

(b) That grants at a higher rate than those for vernacular schools be given for a limited number of primary schools at large centres such as Dodoma, Tabora, Mwanza and Bukoba, where English is taught up to a standard decided by Government.

(c) That the recurrent expenditure of schools be met by means of grants-in-aid together with the local rate, if after examination this is found feasible. Provided that there are no accounting obstacles such rates could be placed to the credit of the provincial Indian Education Fund into which Government would also pay the grants-in-aid which have been allocated to the schools of the Province from central funds.

(d) That the Government junior schools of Tanga and Dar es Salaam should continue, and selected pupils of promise, male or female, of any school be enabled to proceed to the Government Secondary School in Dar es Salaam.

(e) That the present school committees appointed by the Indian community be abolished and replaced by official committees of management appointed by Government and composed of the Provincial Commissioner or District Officer as Chairman, the local Education Officer appointed by the Director of Education as Secretary, and not less than three Indian members nominated by the Provincial Commissioner. These committees would exercise general supervision over the finances, estimates and staffing arrangements of Indian schools in the Province. The internal or academic side of the schools would be controlled and supervised by the Department of Education.

(f) That no new Indian school, other than a school where only religious instruction is given, be opened unless first registered by the Director of Education.



## EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

36. In a Territory where there are no less than 28 nationalities (*vide* Table 9, page 21 of the Non-Native Census Report, 1931) it is inevitable that the problem of European education should present complexities not found elsewhere in East Africa. The number of children of primary school age, that is to say, from 5 to 14 years old, which is the primary school age now recognized by the Board of Education in England, was according to the 1931 census (page 24 of the Report) (a) European 641, (b) Goan 186, (c) Others, including coloured, 62; total 889. Of these the number of children recorded as attending school is (a) European 426, (b) Goan 95, (c) Coloured and Others 28; total 549.

37. There are 19 schools in the Territory established for the most part by the different national communities. There are five German schools, two Greek, nine British (including four South African Dutch) and three mixed nationality schools which include Goan children.

38. While it can be shown that children at school do not feel any sense of national exclusiveness, yet one of the outstanding features of the position, as it has developed in recent years, is the determination of parents to place their children in schools in their own locality as far as possible, and in schools staffed and conducted under conditions resembling those to which they have been accustomed in their own home country, the avowed intention, in many cases, being that their children will subsequently attend schools in their own country in Europe and must, therefore, receive the appropriate preliminary education locally. The census figures indicate a definite tendency on the part of parents not to retain their children in the Territory after the age of 6 or 7. Page 24 of the Census Report gives the number of children of the age 0 to 9 as 1,197, and those of the ages 10 to 19 as only 513.

*The present position.*

39. Apart from the schools established and supported by private enterprise a Government boarding school has existed at Ngare-Nairobi in the Moshi District and a junior day school for small children in Dar es Salaam, the staff of which also supervises a Government correspondence course for children living in remote areas. The Ngare-Nairobi school will be closed on the completion of the new primary boarding school at Arusha which, it is anticipated, in conjunction with the private schools will meet the more pressing requirements of primary education.

40. Government gives grants-in-aid for staff, maintenance and equipment at all schools where a satisfactory standard of efficiency is maintained and English is efficiently taught as a subject. Transport privileges are granted to European children attending schools on a system similar to that in force for children attending schools in Kenya.

41. Assistance towards the payment of fees is also given to parents sending their children to secondary schools in Kenya.

*Proposals.—Primary Education.*

42. It is proposed that:—

(1) the primary and junior schools of the various nationalities continue to be assisted subject to the conditions that they will accept children of any nationality and maintain a standard of efficiency recognized as necessary for primary schools;

(2) Government will supplement the primary education requirements through the new Government school at Arusha (see Appendix) which will provide for 50 boarders and over 30 day pupils, and will for the present

continue the Junior European School in Dar es Salaam, provided that a reasonable number of children continue to attend it. The correspondence course will continue for the time being;

(3) assistance to children attending primary schools in neighbouring territories will cease with the provision now being made to accommodate them in this Territory.

#### *Secondary Education.*

43. Government will continue, in so far as circumstances permit, to provide assistance for European children who pass into Government secondary schools in Kenya. It is hoped that such a school as the Kabete Secondary School, like Makerere College at Kampala, will come to be recognized as an institution common to the use of all East African territories with a common rate of fees and privileges.

#### *Grants-in-Aid.*

44. The scales of assistance should, if possible, be the same for all communities. Difficulty has been experienced in achieving this owing to the fact that Government has given grants to European schools since the year 1919 on varying bases at different times.

#### *General.*

45. A number of cases inevitably occur where parents are so poor that they are unable to provide education for their children. Such cases are treated on their merits and special provision is made by Government to assist schools willing to afford education in such cases.

#### *Education Department—European Staff.*

46. In recent years it has been the practice to give education officers the title of Superintendent of Education, which embraces as nearly as possible the many duties that have been required of them, but, as organisation becomes more clearly defined and the work increasingly extended, it is necessary to apportion this staff as far as circumstances permit to the main duties of (a) administration, (b) inspection, and (c) teaching. The staff considered necessary for the duties and organisation outlined in this memorandum is as follows:—

(a) *Administration.*—Headquarters staff is required for the direction and supervision of European, Indian and African education. The increasing demand by both the former communities for special attention may require in the not distant future an Assistant Director to devote his time solely to their interests.

Present Headquarters Staff:—

- 1 Director
- 1 Deputy Director
- 2 Superintendents of Education

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4  
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(b) *Inspectorate.*—Hitherto Superintendents of Education have combined the duties of teaching and inspection. The proposed organisation separates these functions. While the inspection duties of the department remained comparatively light, it was possible for a Superintendent of Education to combine the two duties but, with the increase in the number of assisted schools and the pressing need for the inspection of unassisted native, not to mention Indian and European, schools, a separate inspectorate has become essential, just as the development of more advanced work in central schools has made it necessary for the staff to devote their whole time to the work of teaching and school



administration and to be freed from the duty of inspecting and supervising the many and widely scattered schools of the Province. It is proposed, therefore, to appoint Inspectors provisionally from the Senior Superintendents for the following areas:—

- (1) Northern and Tanga Provinces stationed at Lushoto or Moshi;
- (2) Western and Lake Provinces stationed at Mwanza;
- (3) Central and Iringa Provinces stationed at Mpwapwa;
- (4) Lindi Province stationed at Songea;
- (5) Eastern Province stationed at Dar es Salaam.\*

(c) *Teaching Staff*.—A European teaching staff of Headmasters, Assistant Masters and Industrial Instructors for the following schools:—

(1) Normal School, Mpwapwa:				
1 Headmaster, 1 Assistant Master.				
(2) Tabora Central School, Post Primary Classes and Clerical Course Classes:				
1 Headmaster, 2 Assistant Masters and 1 Instructor.				
(3) Dar es Salaam Central School and Industrial School:				
1 Headmaster, 1 Assistant Master;				
1 Industrial Instructor for Railway Department artisans;				
1 Industrial Instructor for Government Press artisans;				
1 Industrial Instructor for carpentry.				
(4) Tanga Central School and Industrial School:				
1 Headmaster, 1 Assistant Master;				
1 Industrial Instructor.				
(5) Vernacular Central Schools of Mwanza, Moshi and Malangali:				
3 Assistant Masters;				
3 Industrial Instructors.				
(6) Junior European School, Dar es Salaam:				
1 Mistress.				
(7) African Girls' School, Tabora:				
1 Mistress.				
Total: 19 Superintendents plus 6 reliefs	...	...	...	25
8 Industrial Instructors plus 2 reliefs	...	...	...	10
2 European Mistresses	...	...	...	2
				—
	Total	...	...	37
				—

47. Government will be kept fully advised of the views of every section of the community by means of the following Advisory Committees:—

- (a) The Central Advisory Committee on African Education—Section 3 (i) of Cap. 52.
- (b) The Provincial Advisory Committees on African Education.
- (c) The Advisory Committee on European Education.
- (d) The Advisory Committee on Indian Education.

A. A. M. ISHERWOOD,  
Director of Education.

#### APPENDIX.

#### *Agreement between the Government of Tanganyika and the Diocese of Central Tanganyika.*

AN AGREEMENT made the twenty-sixth day of January, 1933, between DOUGLAS JAMES JARDINE, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the

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\* This Inspector may also be able to undertake inspection of Indian Schools.



British Empire, Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika (hereinafter referred to as the "Government" which expression shall include the person for the time being holding or acting in the office of Chief Secretary) for and on behalf of the Government aforesaid of the one part and George Alexander Chambers, D.D., Bishop of Central Tanganyika, acting on behalf of the Diocese of Central Tanganyika (hereinafter referred to as the "Diocese") of the other part—

WHEREBY IT IS AGREED as follows:—

1. In consideration of the grant by the Governor of a right of occupancy over the land described in the schedule hereto\* for a term, in the first instance, of twenty-five years at an annual rental of twenty shillings and in further consideration of the Government agreeing to build on the said land a school building of a type to be mutually agreed upon between the parties, the Diocese agrees and undertakes—

(a) to use the premises for the purposes of carrying on a boarding school for the primary education of European children and in particular of those residing in the Northern and Tanga Provinces;

(b) to provide a Headmaster approved by the Government and such further staff as may be adequate and necessary to manage and carry on the work of the school up to but not including secondary standard to the satisfaction of the Government;

(c) to keep the school open to European children irrespective of nationality or creed provided that the parent of any child attending the school shall be at liberty to withdraw such child from religious services and from religious teaching at the school;

(d) at least once in each school year to present the accounts in connection with the management and carrying on of the school to the Government for inspection;

(e) to keep the premises in good and tenantable repair; and

(f) not to make alterations in or additions to the premises without the consent of the Government.

2. The Government on its part agrees and undertakes—

(a) to equip the school and defray current expenditure including all necessary repairs and the items hereinafter specified in so far as such expenditure is not covered by the prescribed school fees provided that such fees as can be collected are in fact collected and that the expenditure is in the opinion of the Government in all cases reasonable;

Provided that the Diocese may remit such portion of the prescribed school fees as may be decided in each case by the Provincial Commissioner, Northern Province;

(b) to pay the salaries of the European staff on the scale laid down by the Church Missionary Society;

(c) to provide medical and dental attendance on the same scale as that provided for Government officials;

(d) to grant local leave to the staff on the same conditions as are laid down for Government officials;

(e) to grant vacation leave to the staff on the Church Missionary Society scale after every four years of residential service with second class passage to and from England or such other country as the Government may approve;

(f) to pay the salaries as provided in paragraph (b) of any extra staff that may be required owing to leave movements;

(g) to permit the appointment of the headmaster's wife as matron of the school and to allow her to draw the emoluments of such post in the discretion of the Diocese; and

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\* Not reproduced.

(h) to pay motor mileage on the scale laid down from time to time for Government officials in respect of journeys performed solely on duty connected with the administration of the school.

3. The Bishop of Central Tanganyika or his Deputy shall be responsible for the government of the school and shall be designated Warden thereof; and the Headmaster shall in all matters touching the welfare and administration of the school be subject to his directions. The office of Warden shall carry no salary, but the holder thereof shall be repaid by the Government all travelling expenses reasonably incurred by him in visiting the school once in every school term or on such other occasions as the Government may approve.

4. On the execution of this agreement the Government shall advance to the Diocese a sum not exceeding £500 for the purpose of meeting expenditure incurred by the Diocese in connection with the opening of the school. Before the commencement of each succeeding term the warden shall submit to the Government an estimate of the cost of obtaining stores and equipment and other necessary services for such term, and the Government shall thereupon advance to the Diocese such sum as the Government may consider necessary for such purpose.

5. The Headmaster and staff shall be entitled to free board during each school term and during any part of a vacation in which they are engaged in supervising pupils resident at the school.

Signed by Douglas James Jardine, Esq.,  
C.M.G., O.B.E., Chief Secretary to the  
Government of Tanganyika in presence  
of Archibald Jeffrey, Assistant Secre-  
tary.

(Sgd.) D. J. JARDINE,  
Chief Secretary.

Signed by George Alexander Chambers,  
Bishop of Central Tanganyika, in pre-  
sence of T. E. M. Pringle, Acting Dis-  
trict Officer, Mpwapwa.

(Sgd.) G. A. CHAMBERS,  
E.A. Central Tanganyika.

2th January, 1933.

## APPENDIX VI.

### Memorandum on Measures taken in various Provinces in 1933 and 1934 in connexion with Soil Erosion.

#### *Tanga Province.*

##### Usambara District.

(a) A large demonstration plot of terraced land was made at the Native Authority station in Lushoto.

(b) All newly planted native coffee has to be terraced, in accordance with an order made by the Chief.

(c) Various demonstration areas of contour draining have been inaugurated throughout the District.

(d) A demonstration of hill banding made at Nyasa bridge, near the Mombo-Lushoto main road.

(e) Most European estates are now terracing.

(f) Constant instruction is being given to natives in laying weedings on hill contours.

##### Tanga District.

A terraced demonstration plot was made at Muheza.

### Upare District.

Two demonstrations of contour drainage were made at Ugweni and Usangi. The Provincial Commissioner was present on each occasion with the District Officer and District Agricultural Officer, and urged the Native Authorities to make an order for general application on the subject.

### Central Province.

Action is continuing along the following general lines throughout the Province:—

- (a) Forest growth is protected upon the hills;
- (b) Cultivation is forbidden upon steep slopes;
- (c) Water supplies are being improved and multiplied in the plains and
- (d) *Tuta* cultivation—the native method of green manuring—is being led to assume a form of contour ridging.

The problem has been approached in each of the six Districts of the Province according to the form in which soil erosion is attacking the countryside. In North Mpwapwa the population has been drawn out of the hills and encouraged to form a great belt of cultivation around the central mountain range which acts as a sponge to attract and retain moisture.

In Dodoma the tramping of the veld by stock moving to and fro between the scanty water supplies was the chief agent in soil erosion. The water provision programme undertaken by the Native Administration has improved and increased the number of, watering places in all parts of the District.

In Kondoa, where a dense population clung to eroded hillsides, the people have been encouraged to move down into the plains and this organized settlement should slowly but surely lead to the position already arrived at in North Mpwapwa.

In Manyoni the Kilimatinde plain with its rice growing possibilities is again attracting people from worn out higher ground and the whole population in South West Manyoni is now concentrated along the Kisigo and Mabungulu Rivers and in other rich well-watered plain country.

In Singida and Mkalama, the present anti-tsetse concentration scheme on which some 40,000 men will be working for ten days this year and in future years, should result in one great belt of cultivation encircling the fly-free but denuded highlands. Pressure of population should steadily increase the circumference of this concentration, and as the outward thrust continues the worn out pastures should steadily recover.

Experiments at Kondoa, Dodoma and Singida go to prove that, if the pastures only be rested for a year or two, the growth of grass will quickly stop both gullying and sheet erosion. This encourages the Provincial Administration to continue the long range policy of getting the people from the hills on to the rich bottom land where more intensive cultivation will carry a greater population and so allow the upland pasture land to recover. From constant raiding in the past the position arose that good pasture on the hills was destroyed by cultivation whilst the real agricultural land in the plains was unused and unoccupied. By the elimination of the human raider rich agricultural land has been made available for close settlement and cultivation which should reduce the congestion and erosion in the highlands. Could raiding game be dealt with as adequately the restoration of the worn out and denuded pasture lands would not be such a long process, for the natives' fear of damage to their crops by game on the plains is often the deciding factor against any move from a derelict highland holding.



*Urua Province.*

The following action is proceeding:—

(a) The Administration take every opportunity to enlighten the Native Authorities as to the causes and dangers of soil erosion, with the object of obtaining intelligent co-operation from them.

(b) Every effort is made to control annual grass fires.

(c) Where funds permit, re-afforestation and planting wind-breaks are undertaken by the Native Authorities under the supervision of the Administrative Officers.

(d) In co-operation with the Agricultural Department demonstrations in contour ridging and contour hedging are continuously given.

(e) The Native Authorities have promulgated rules designed to control indiscriminate cutting of forest, and prevention of forest and grass fires.

It is intended to continue these measures and intensify them as circumstances permit.

*Northern Province.*

Since 1930 attention has been concentrated on the steeply sloping lands of Kilimanjaro, and Agricultural Officers have laid out numbers of demonstrations of anti-soil erosion measures, such as terraces, contour hedges, storm-drains, as well as planting cover crops. A pamphlet on this subject issued by the Agricultural Department has been widely distributed to European planters and also translated into Swahili for the benefit of the natives. The danger of soil erosion is frequently referred to at meetings with European planters and at Native Barazas. The Agricultural Department and the Chagga Council are at present considering large scale demonstrations of storm-drains and terracing on certain selected hills and it is hoped that this work will be commenced in the near future.

The Native Authorities have passed rules preventing the destruction of vegetation along river banks and springs and forbidding cultivation within such areas unless the slopes have been properly terraced or suitably dealt with. Before permission to plant coffee is granted, the land is inspected and, if considered necessary, the plot must be terraced or contour hedged before a permit to plant is issued. This restriction has done much to counteract erosion in the Kilimanjaro area. The same policy is being followed in the Arusha and Mbulu Districts.

Afforestation is actively encouraged by the issue of seedlings from nurseries cultivated by the Native Authorities in collaboration with the Forestry Officers. Tribal natives have been encouraged to plant up denuded areas with trees, and in some areas communal plantations in the nature of wind-breaks were established by labour paid from the Native Treasury. It is hoped that it will be possible to plant a series of wind-breaks in the Mbulu District with the assistance of the Forest Department during 1935. Small areas have already been planted up by the Native Authority of Mbulu in the Mbulu District.

Most of the 30,000 head of cattle on Kilimanjaro are stall-fed, and the improvement of this excellent system and a better utilization of farmyard manure are regarded as of first importance in maintaining soil fertility and so decreasing erosion; to this end a model "peasant-holding" is being developed on the lower slopes of Kilimanjaro and another in the Mbulu District.

The general policy of bringing home to the people the necessity for action to extend anti-soil erosion measures is being carried out as far as funds and staff permit. There is no doubt that satisfactory progress has been made during the past three years, although naturally a great deal still needs to be done. The native system of cultivation, particularly the growing

of eleusine under irrigation is a serious stumbling block and is the cause of serious losses of soil each year. The remedies must be applied slowly, patiently and consistently or the general anti-soil erosion schemes will suffer as the Wachagga, Wameru and Warusha would be antagonized if this crop were interfered with.

#### *Lake Province.*

The following paragraphs are extracted from the Provincial Commissioner's Report for 1933:—

“ The island of Ukara is the most eroded area in the Mwanza District and here 70,000 Cassia Simea trees were planted up during the year. All over the district the custom of planting sisal around the boundaries of shambas has been extended, affording protection against erosion as well as against damage to crops by cattle and other stock.

“ In Maswa the comparatively good pasture conditions were conserved by the formation of grazing reserves by the Chiefs and people themselves, and, although the urgency of the overstocking and grazing problem is not so severe in this district as in others, it is receiving close study. Attention is being given to contour ridging and terracing and demonstrations are in progress at the Shanwa Seed Farm, the school gardens and elsewhere. On the veterinary side, in addition to the formation of the grazing reserves referred to above, an endeavour is being made to ascertain to what extent Mbuga grasslands can be utilized as the principal grazing areas instead of as supplementary grazing when the upland grass is completely finished. To this end, the Veterinary Officer has demarcated a reserve adjacent to the Migumo mbuga, for grazing by Veterinary Department cattle, during the wet season, while one of the worst-eroded areas known in the district, on the Shanwa station itself, being a now disused cattle path with a certain amount of completely overgrazed land adjacent, has been set aside to recuperate during the rains and to be used as a dry season pasture. At the same time, elementary measures are being experimented with to prevent and cure donga erosion on the land, which it is hoped to restore as recuperated ground to ordinary grazing, under restrictions, in 1935.

“ The full utilization of the mbuga systems depending, after the close of the wet season, on the maintenance of adequate water supplies, this question has engaged attention. Native Treasury funds were voted for the purpose, but were not fully utilized pending the obtaining of technical advice. This is now forthcoming from the Tsetse Research Department, and a dam is in process of construction adjacent to the Mwasita Seed Farm. Should this prove successful, the method will be extended in 1935 to the Wida mbuga where a grazing area of over 100 square miles, enough for the entire present cattle population of the district, is at present only utilized to a minor degree, and to other mbugas, on one of which preliminary pits have been sunk.

“ In the Shinyanga District gaps in the existing wind-breaks have been planted up and a further 30 miles of Cassia Simea have been planted. Parallel lines of manyara are to be planted across wind-swept areas to compare its efficiency as a wind-break with the lines of cassia. Provision of new lands in the Huru Huru plains by tsetse reclamation will relieve the congestion in the eroded areas of Usiha. An area of 50 acres of average grazing land in Usiha has been enclosed so that the regeneration of grasses in ungrazed upland areas can be studied.

“ An enquiry into stock ownership and distribution is being undertaken in the Kwimba District, and it is hoped that a report will be available during 1934. The average native stock owner in the Kwimba District is well aware of the dangers of overstocking, and educative work is therefore taking the form of demonstrating the value of mixed farming and thus creating a class of small stock farmers. To this end a demonstration herd of dairy cattle and a 30-acre farm have been



established at Kakora in order to teach in the Native Administration school the value of stock breeding by selection and the effect of mixed farming both on milk yields and on the fertility of the soil. A ten-acre ideal holding has been hedged and planted in the reclaimed area of Buhungukira as a demonstration to intending settlers.

“ In addition to the large areas reclaimed from tsetse fly in the Maswa and Shinyanga Districts, over 40 square miles of land in Buhungukira were opened up for settlement by means of the colossal effort of over 22,000 tribesmen. Settlement has been retarded for lack of water, but when new rods have been obtained and fitted to the pump worked by the Diesel engine over the successful borehole, and the tanks and dams which are being dug in this area are completed, it will proceed apace.

“ The 87 miles of cassia wind-break existing in the Nera and Usmao Chiefdoms were beaten up and gaps filled in. Ten miles of a new wind-break from Mondo to Bungulwa were ploughed and sown late in the year. The following fuel and pole plantations were established so that the wood provided may take the place of the manure and millet stalks at present used for fuel and enable them to be returned to the soil:—

February, 1933—13 acres of cassia at Kakora.

November, 1933—12 acres of cassia at Mondo.

November, 1933—12 acres of Persian Lilac at Mondo.

December, 1933—12 acres of cassia at Ngudu.

December, 1933—12 acres of Persian Lilac at Ngudu.

December, 1933—12 acres of Persian Lilac at Bungulwa.

In addition, the twelve-acre and eight-acre plots of cassia planted at Kakora in 1931 and 1932 respectively were weeded and beaten up.

“ In the Bukoba and Biharamulo Districts the erosion which has occurred cannot be put down to over-stocking. Experiments with a view to the improving of grazing are being carried out by Mr. Haarer at Nyakato in consultation with the Veterinary Officer, and terracing of coffee plantations on steep slopes has been demonstrated by the Agricultural Officer and followed by the natives, who are very pleased with the results.

“ The problem is receiving the close attention of the Administrative, Agricultural and Veterinary Officers of the Province, native interest has been awakened, large areas of additional grazing have been made available by tsetse reclamation work in the Maswa, Shinyanga and Kwimba Districts, water supplies are everywhere being improved and new supplies have been opened up by the provision of dams in the new areas and bore-holes. Grazing experiments are being conducted on a large scale to test the possibility of using the Mbuga grasslands as wet-season grazing, experiments with pasture grasses are proceeding wherever possible, large areas have been planted with wind-breaks, in short, everything is being done that can be done with the means at our disposal.”

Further funds were made available by the Native Treasuries for 1934, and the work of re-afforestation and the planting of wind-breaks is being continued on the same lines. Similar provision is also being made in the draft Native Treasury Estimates for 1935, and programmes for the further continuation of this policy are being arranged in conjunction with the Forester now stationed at Mwanza.

In the Buhungukira Chiefdom of the Kwimba District land which in the course of the last two or three years has been cleared of tsetse infested bush by the communal effort of the local tribesmen is now rapidly being taken up by immigrant settlers from the overpopulated areas in the Nera Chiefdom. This settlement is proceeding on organized lines with a view to ascertaining



if families, given some sort of security of tenure, will be prepared to cultivate the same land year after year on a suitable system of rotation of crops. These plots of approximately 30 acres are measured out and contain both arable and pasture land and wherever possible both "plain" soils and "highland" soils. Similar development is now taking place in the Chiefdoms of the Uzinza Federation in the Mwanza District.

If this development should prove to be successful and capable of extension over large tracts of land and if natives come to realize the advantages to be gained from anchoring themselves to the land, an important contribution to anti-soil erosion measures will have been made.

## APPENDIX VII.

### A letter from Elders, &c., to a Mines Manager.

Muganza Zanaki,  
10th January, 1935.

To Our Loved Master G. L. O. Grundy,  
Kiabakari Mine.

On this day, the 10th of January, 1935, we, the Elders, the Headmen of Muganza and Chief R. Manyori have remembered Mr. G. L. O. Grundy of Kiabakari Mine on account of his kind actions to us, and his kindnesses are as follows. In the year 1934 a woman named Mukami binti Meso gave birth to a child which was abnormal and the delivery was delayed for two days. This woman would have died if it was not for the kindness of Mr. Grundy. We begged him to lend us his motor car and on that very day he left his work and helped us to take the woman to the hospital at Musoma. This we thought a very kind action on his part.

Again on the second occasion in the year 1934 Headman Kamwamu was sick and unable to walk and again the motor car of Mr. Grundy took him to hospital. This again we thought was very kind of Mr. Grundy. Again on the third occasion clerks came from Musoma to collect tax and found that I had a great deal of tax money. This money would have been a burden for people to have carried and on this occasion again Mr. Grundy helped us and took this money in his motor car to Musoma together with a messenger. On a fourth occasion the child of Chief R. Manyori was sick and the Chief begged the motor car to take his child to hospital. Mr. Grundy himself took the child in his motor car to the hospital. This again we thought a very kind action on his part. Again on a fifth occasion, the 3rd of January, 1935, a woman named Wambura binti Nyabukohe gave birth to twins one of which was in reverse position which caused considerable trouble in delivery. Again Mr. Grundy without demur left his work and took the mother to the hospital. The delivery was effected in hospital and the mother recovered. We rejoiced exceedingly ten thousand times. On account of this all of us Elders, Headmen and Chief Manyori have brought him a small present which we hope he will enjoy and the present is one cow, 4 chickens and 22 eggs, all that we poor people can manage; for he troubles himself much on our account.

We the Elders, Headmen and Chief  
MANYORI.

## APPENDIX VIII.

## Total Number of Labourers Recruited under Contract in Tanganyika Territory during the year 1934.

<i>Province.</i>									<i>Number.</i>
Northern ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Southern ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292
Eastern ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Western ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,327
Central ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	689
Lake ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	586
Iringa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Tanga ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,815
Total ... ..									4,739

## APPENDIX IX.

## Cost of Troops employed in the Territory.

At the Twenty-fifth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission the Commission observed that they would be glad to find in future Reports detailed information as to the proportionate amount paid for the upkeep of the troops employed in the Territory.

In section X of this Report details are given of the military garrisons in the Territory. One company of the 2nd Battalion, the King's African Rifles, consisting of four rifle platoons, and the Headquarter Wing, including one machine gun platoon, is stationed in Nyasaland and having regard to the fact that Battalion Headquarters, the Supply and Transport Corps, and the Brigade Signal Section are all stationed in Tanganyika the Nyasaland contribution of one-sixth of the total King's African Rifles expenditure represents a fair share.

## APPENDIX X.

Grants are payable subject to the provision of the necessary funds being voted in the Legislative Council.

*The African Education Ordinance.*

## THE AFRICAN EDUCATION (GRANTS-IN-AID) REGULATIONS, 1935.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon the Governor in Council by Cap. 52. section 19 of the African Education Ordinance, the following regulations are hereby made:—

1. These regulations may be cited as the African Education (Grants-in-aid) Regulations, 1935, and shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1935.

2. In these regulations—

Definitions.

“approved” means approved by the Director of Education;

“primary school” means a school providing courses of instruction in accordance with a syllabus approved for primary schools by the Director of Education, and either providing special courses for the training of teachers to enable them to secure the Teacher's Certificate or other special courses not being secondary courses, or both;

“primary village school” means a school in which provision is made for instruction in accordance with a syllabus approved for primary village schools by the Director of Education;



“secondary school” means a school to which the pupils have been admitted after the satisfactory completion of the general courses prescribed by the Director of Education for primary schools;

“special course” means an approved course of training in a specified subject;

“supervisor” means the person directly responsible for the control and supervision of one or more schools.

Grants to be made by Director.

3. Grants-in-aid of schools and education may be made by the Director of Education in accordance with these regulations.

Preparation of list of schools to receive grants.

4. The Director of Education shall on or before the 31st October in each year prepare a list of schools showing the amount of the grants-in-aid which it is proposed to make to each of them during the ensuing year and shall thereafter on request inform any such school of the amount of the grant which has been allotted to it.

Such list and the amounts of the grants stated therein shall be provisional only and may at any time be amended or varied by the Director of Education for such cause as he may deem sufficient.

Power to withhold payment.

5. Payment of grants-in-aid shall be at the absolute discretion of the Director of Education who may withhold payment of any grant-in-aid allotted to any school or pay part only of such grant—

(a) if satisfied that the school is not being conducted and maintained in all respects with reasonable efficiency, or

(b) if satisfied that any school is not necessary for the educational needs of the locality, or

(c) with the approval of the Governor for any good cause.

Grants subject to certificate of efficiency.

6. Before a grant-in-aid is paid to any school the Director of Education shall be satisfied by the certificate of an Education Officer that the school is being conducted in accordance with the provisions of these regulations:

Provided that pending the receipt of such a certificate the Director of Education may if otherwise satisfied that the school is being conducted in accordance with these regulations make a grant-in-aid of such amount as may seem to him desirable.

Grants-in-aid of relief teachers.

7. Grants-in-aid of relief teachers may be made in accordance with the rates laid down in the schedule attached hereto. Such grants shall be payable only when teachers are employed to take the place of teachers on leave and who have been engaged for a period of not less than three years in educational work at a school in receipt of a grant-in-aid or who have been granted leave on medical grounds.

Nothing in this regulation shall prevent the payment of a grant-in-aid of a teacher's salary while such teacher is on approved leave.

Grants subject to qualifications of teachers.

8. The amount of any grant-in-aid of salaries of teachers employed in any school shall be determined by the Director of Education in accordance with the professional and other qualifications possessed by such teachers.

Grants may be paid in instalments.

9. At the beginning of each quarter the Director of Education may in his discretion pay to a school a sum not exceeding 20 per cent. of the estimated grant for that year subject to adjustment on payment of the balance of the annual grant in the last quarter of the year.

Assisted schools to be open to inspection.

10. Every school in respect of which a grant-in-aid is paid shall be open at all times to inspection by an Education Officer.

Accounts.

11. The Educational Secretary or manager of every school receiving a grant-in-aid shall keep accounts in the form prescribed by the Director of Education and shall submit such accounts, duly certified by the Educational Secretary, not later than the 31st day of March in each year in respect of the previous year.

The Educational Secretary shall produce for inspection by the Director of Education receipts signed by the teachers in respect of the salaries paid to them in every case where a grant-in-aid has been paid in respect of the salaries of such teachers.



12. No part of any grant-in-aid shall be used for the purposes of any other school than the one in respect of which it is granted except with the prior written sanction of the Director of Education. Grant to be used for school to which it is granted.
13. Every school in respect of which a grant-in-aid is paid shall be open to children without distinction of religion or race, and, where the parents or guardian of any child have previously notified the school authorities of their wishes in that behalf, no such child shall thereafter be compelled, in any such school, to remain present in a class when any religious instruction is being given. Assisted schools to be open to children irrespective of religion or race
14. Grants-in-aid of capital expenditure on any approved school may be made. Such grants shall be at a rate not exceeding one-half of the approved expenditure on the service undertaken subject to the following conditions:— Grants-in-aid of capital expenditure.
- (a) The particulars of the service shall be submitted for approval to the Director of Education prior to the first day of May in the year preceding that in which it is proposed to claim the grant, unless the Director is prepared to accept a later date.
- (b) The approval of the Director of Education shall be obtained before the work is put in hand.
- (c) The work shall be performed to the satisfaction of the Director of Education and must be completed in such time as he may stipulate.
- (d) If the work is not performed to the satisfaction of the Director of Education the grant may be withheld entirely or reduced.
- (e) Buildings in respect of which a grant has been paid shall be used for approved educational purposes. If any such building is not so used, such portion of the grant as the Director of Education may decide shall be repaid.
15. Grants-in-aid of primary village schools may be made in accordance with the rates laid down in the Schedule hereto, where such school— Grants-in-aid of primary village schools.
- (a) provides, or is, in the opinion of the Director of Education, likely within a reasonable period to provide the full course of a primary village school, and
- (b) is adequately supervised.
16. Grants-in-aid of a primary school other than an approved girls' school may be made in accordance with the rates laid down in the Schedule hereto, subject to such school providing—
- (a) for instruction in the full primary school course;
- (b) for the training of teachers or for special courses not being secondary courses, or both:
- Grants-in-aid of primary schools.
- Provided that no school shall receive grants as a primary school for more than two years consecutively unless the school contains a class of not less than ten pupils in training as teachers or a class of not less than ten pupils undergoing special courses not being secondary courses and one of the European staff is, to the satisfaction of the Director of Education, mainly employed on the work of training teachers or in training pupils in special courses, not being secondary courses.
17. Grants-in-aid of an approved girls' school may be made in accordance with the rates laid down in the Schedule hereto, subject to such school providing for approved courses in— Grants-in-aid of girls' schools.
- (a) general literary education, and
- (b) domestic science, and
- (c) hygiene.
18. Grants-in-aid of the education of individual pupils may be made for the purpose of enabling such pupils to attend approved schools situated beyond the limits of the Territory. Such grants-in-aid may be made in accordance with the rates set out in the Schedule hereto. Grants-in-aid of secondary school education for individual pupils.

Grants-in-aid of secondary schools.

Grants-in-aid of supervisors of groups of schools.

Grants-in-aid of Jeanes teachers.

Vol. III of the Laws pages 256-303.

19. Grants-in-aid of an approved secondary school may be made in accordance with the rates laid down in the Schedule hereto where such school provides special courses.

20. A grant-in-aid of the supervision of a specified group of schools (in accordance with the rates laid down in the Schedule hereto) may be made in respect of a supervisor possessing, in the opinion of the Director of Education, the requisite qualifications.

21. Grants-in-aid may be made of the salary of a Jeanes teacher employed by a recognised missionary body or by any other recognised manager of not less than three schools, in accordance with the rate laid down in the Schedule hereto.

22. The African Education Regulations, 1928 (except regulations 7 to 10 inclusive) are hereby revoked.

Made by the Governor in Council at Dar es Salaam on the fourth day of January, 1935.

R. SURRIDGE,  
Clerk of the Council.

#### SCHEDULE.

<i>Regulation.</i>	<i>Service.</i>	<i>Rate not exceeding</i>	<i>Special conditions.</i>
8 & 15	Primary Village Schools.	African teachers—three-quarters of salary paid by the Society. Maximum rate not to exceed £24 per annum for any one teacher. European teachers temporarily employed pending provision of African teachers—three-quarters of the salary which would in the opinion of the Director of Education be paid to such African teachers. Maximum rate not to exceed £24 per annum for any one teacher.	Subject to approval of numbers. Mission scales of pay in each diocese to be submitted to the Director of Education and approved by him for assisted schools.
8 & 16	Primary Schools (Boys).	European Principal—£350 per annum.  European Assistant—£200 per annum.  European Assistant—£200 per annum.  Relief teacher—£50 per annum per European teacher on leave.  African Assistant—three-quarters of salary paid by Society. Maximum rate £48 per annum per teacher.	Payable only if 30 pupils are in attendance above the Primary Standard IV school stage.  Payable only if 80 pupils are in attendance above the Primary Standard IV school stage.  Payable if 200 pupils are in attendance above the Primary Standard IV.   Number and rates of pay to be approved.

<i>Regulation.</i>	<i>Service.</i>	<i>Rate not exceeding</i>	<i>Special conditions.</i>
16 & 19	Specialist Courses.	Specialist European Instructor— £200 per annum.	Payable if not less than 10 pupils are undergoing scientific or technical instruction.
8 & 17	Girls' schools and women teachers' training schools (normally boarding schools).	European Headmistress— £250 per annum. Assistant— £200 per annum.  Relief—£50 per annum per European teacher. African teachers—three-quarters of salary paid by the Society. Maximum rate £24 per annum.	Grant for two teachers payable only if 60 pupils are in attendance. Grant for one if 30 pupils in attendance.
18	*Secondary Schools.	Not exceeding the fees fixed for schools approved by the Director of Education.	Number to be approved.
8 & 19	†Secondary Schools.	European Principal— £400 per annum.  European Assistant— £250 per annum.  European Assistant— £200 per annum.  Relief teacher— £60 per annum. African teachers—three-quarters of salary paid by the Society. Maximum rate £54 per annum.	Grants only for limited numbers.  Payable only if 30 students are in attendance above the Primary School course of whom one-third may be day students.  Payable only if 45 students are in attendance above the Primary School course of whom one-third may be day students.  Payable if 75 students are in attendance above the Primary School course of whom one-third may be day students.
20	Supervisor of group of schools.	European— £200 per annum.	Number to be approved.
21	Jeanes teachers.	Two-thirds of certified salary up to a maximum rate of £60 per annum per teacher.	‡Provided in charge of at least 20 schools of which not less than 10 are assisted schools. Numbers to be approved.

\* Not situated in the Territory.

† Situated in the Territory and providing for special courses.

‡ Proportionate grants payable at the discretion of the Director of Education.



## APPENDIX XI.

**Chief Secretary's speech when introducing the Budget at the October Meeting of Legislative Council, 1934.**

THE HON. THE CHIEF SECRETARY: I beg to move, Sir, that a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to appropriate the sum of Two million three hundred and fifty thousand seven hundred and eighty-three pounds to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five," be read a second time.

This is the Appropriation Bill to provide for the services of the year 1935, and covers the estimates of expenditure of the Territory and the Railway which are set out in summarized form in the Schedule, estimates which have already been considered in detail by the Standing Committee on Finance.

Honourable Members will observe that the Financial Statement on page 3 of the Estimates has been drawn up this year in a somewhat different form from that to which we have been accustomed, in that it combines in one account the result of the financial operations of the Territory and the Railway, monies provided by the Territory to meet the Railway deficits being charged to expenditure and voted out of the account.

It will be convenient if, at this stage, I give some general explanation of the reasons which decided Government to present the figures in this form.

Honourable Members are aware that since the commencement of the depression in 1931 there has been a serious diminution in the revenues of the Territory, and particularly in the receipts of the Railway, and that strenuous efforts have been made by means of retrenchments and economies and the emergency levy upon the salaries of Civil Servants to bring the expenditure within the revenue.

In so far as the Territory itself, excluding the Railway, is concerned, those efforts have been successful, and a budget balanced by a considerable sum could have been presented to-day in consequence. But the Railway is, when all is said and done, a Department of the Government, and although its accounts are kept separately and in certain respects on a different system, if it is unable to pay its way, it is the Territory which must meet the deficit. The task of my Honourable Friend the General Manager has been arduous and unenviable, but even his ability and industry, and the admirable efforts of his staff cannot create traffic where there is none, and the fact that the Railway cannot pay its way at the present time must be faced.

I should like at this point to say a word about this question of Railway deficits, because I believe there is still some misconception about them, due, perhaps, to the choice of the rather inappropriate word "deficit." It would, in fact, be more correct to describe these payments on account of deficits as a subsidy, for that is, in effect, what they are, a subsidy to enable the Railway to carry the produce of the Territory at exceedingly low rates. How low these rates are will be realized when I say that if the same tonnage could be carried at an average rate of three pence a ton mile, the Railway would easily cover its expenses including the whole of its debt charges. Unfortunately, if such an average rate were adopted, a great part of our produce could not be carried at all, for it could not be exported and sold at a profit. If it were not carried, there would be none of the imports which are paid for with the money obtained by the producer for his produce and trade would be brought to a standstill. The only course open to us, therefore, is the course followed here and in the case of other Colonial Railways of adopting a rating policy calculated on what the traffic will bear and avoiding anything which would kill legitimate traffic. A policy of this nature is designed to enable the Railway to meet all its expenses including

renewals and debt charges, provided a certain volume of traffic passes over it. Unfortunately, debt charges are fixed charges, and, when the volume of traffic contracts, are not reduced proportionately. In periods of depression, therefore, the only alternative to killing your trade is to subsidize your railway from the general revenue, unless in the period of prosperity the railway has had an opportunity of building up substantial reserves. That was not the case here, because unfortunately our history has been so brief and our first period of prosperity so short-lived that there was no opportunity of doing it.

In these circumstances, the Territory has had to find for accumulated railway deficits to the 31st of December, 1933, £75,800, and as Honourable Members will see from the estimates now before them a further sum of £148,000 (which may require some adjustment when the latest figures are available) will have to be found for 1934, making £223,800 altogether. That money has been spent, and although it is on record as a debt due to the Territory by the Railway, we do not consider that it ought to remain in our books as a cash asset. It may be that, at some future time of prosperity, this sum may be repaid, but it must be remembered that it has not yet been possible to set aside the substantial sums which we ought to be setting aside as provision for renewals of our Railway assets, a matter of overriding importance which must take precedence, when the time comes, over the question of repayment.

For all practical purposes we ought to regard money expended in the circumstances I have outlined as expenditure, even though there is some possibility of compensating revenue receipts in the future. We have, therefore, arranged for the accumulated deficits to be voted out of our account and, for the same reasons, Honourable Members will see that the Railway deficit estimated for 1935 has also been provided for by a single line vote (Head XXIX). This is reflected in the Financial Statement.

Early in the current year, examination of our finances made it clear that the capacity of the Territory to meet unaided these recurrent deficits would be exhausted in a short time. The first effect of this would have been that our surplus of assets over liabilities would have fallen to a figure less than that required for a minimum working balance. In other words, we should have lacked the cash to pay our way. This, in itself, would not be a disaster, in that we could, for a time at least, work in effect on an over-craft, and had we seen any reasonable prospect of righting the balance immediately, we might have considered adopting this course. There appeared, however, no such prospect, and it was considered that the facts of the financial situation should be squarely faced and placed before the Secretary of State. For this purpose, in the early months of the year, provisional forecasts of the revenue and expenditure of the Territory and the Railway for 1935 were prepared, and these disclosed that if provision was made to meet a Railway deficit of £118,000, expenditure would exceed revenue by about £100,000.

It then became necessary to subject the revenue position to a detailed examination with a view to seeing if relief could be obtained by an increase of revenue. The two most important sources of our revenue are Customs duties and the direct native tax. The latter at its peak in 1929-30 yielded £749,000, and at its lowest in 1931-32 £527,000. Since then there has been a gradual recovery, the yield for the financial year 1933 being £590,000.

There has been carried out during the last two years an exceedingly close investigation of the incidence of this tax and of methods of assessment and collection and, as a result, substantial improvements and important adjustments in rates of tax have been made. On the assessment rolls as they stand to-day and at the current rates, the total amount due from the taxpayers is £660,000, a reduction of £90,000 as compared with 1929-30.



The rates of tax vary from Shs. 15/- per annum in the case of the Masai to Shs. 4/- per annum in the more remote and backward areas, and although Government recognizes that the cash resources of the natives have suffered a reduction in quantity in the last few years by the fall in produce prices and wages, it is confident that the present rates are within the capacity of the people regarded as a whole to pay without hardship, given a reasonable effort to do so.

In this connexion it must be remembered that although wages and the prices of most exportable produce have fallen considerably, most of the goods which the natives buy have fallen in price very much further, and the money in the hands of the natives is worth to them a great deal more than it was before the depression, particularly as in all the poorer areas the tax itself has been substantially reduced.

Since the vagaries of our climate and rainfall must be taken into account, and locusts may again trouble us, it is considered that although the full assessment could be paid without hardship an estimate of £628,000 is as high as it is prudent to budget for in 1935. Honourable Members have heard me speak before about the question of this tax and the difficulty of preventing default on the part of people who are perfectly well able to pay. I have also said before that the increases are not additional taxation; nobody is asked to pay more, but we hope to see that fewer people pay nothing.

As regards Customs import duties, there is no doubt that the spending power of the Territory is increasing, particularly due to two factors: (i) the rapidly increasing development of our gold mines, and (ii) the continuous expansion of native production in certain areas. There has also been a gratifying increase in such things as sisal and coffee produced by planters and settlers, but at the present level of prices they have no alternative but to pay small wages, and it is probable that these increases will have little effect on purchasing power until a rise in world prices makes it possible for some increase in wages to be paid.

Import duties are affected, moreover, by two factors, the immediate effect of which measured in terms of the money received in the Customs House may be adverse. These factors are the continuous displacement of dutiable imports by goods produced or manufactured within the territories covered by the Customs Agreements and the extension of the invasion of markets by very cheap goods in advance of such remedial measures as were taken in June of last year, and again at this session, by the substitution of minimum specific for *ad valorem* duties. Such measures are not designed to take more from the pockets of the public—the estimated receipts for 1935 are still nearly £200,000 less than the actual receipts for 1928-1929—but to protect the revenue from attacks from outside by goods produced on a price scale which throws a 20 per cent. tariff completely out of gear.

For similar reasons it has been necessary to protect the revenue from internal attack by means of the Sugar Consumption Tax and the excise duties, and in certain circumstances it might be necessary to extend the principle of revenue protection to such important revenue producing items as cigarettes and tobacco, or matches if they were to be manufactured within the countries covered by the Customs Agreements. Again, the object would not be to extract more from the pockets of the consuming public but, while leaving the local producer a reasonable margin of protection, to safeguard the public revenue from substantial diminution.

That is to say that while Government considers that the limits of taxation have been reached, it must at the same time protect the revenue from substantial diminution caused by the two factors to which I have referred above.

Increases in receipts there will of course be, due to increasing spending power brought about by development; for example we had estimated the



receipts from Customs import duties at £470,000, when the amendments to the tariff which we adopted last week are taken into account together with the general increase of spending power which we expect. In Finance Committee my Honourable Friend the Comptroller of Customs supported by Honourable Unofficial Members expressed the view that £475,000 would be a safe figure; this view has been accepted and the estimate increased accordingly.

On the other hand we propose to let the Package Tax lapse, at a cost of £8,500, so that the net effect on our revenue is an increase over last year of £23,500 instead of the £17,000 upon which we originally calculated. Against this, however, must be set certain additional expenditure which it has been necessary to provide so that the final result is not substantially different—the surplus is now expected to be £8,500 instead of £6,000.

Moreover it may be possible in a year's time to make some partial restoration in the emergency reductions which have been made in the native tax—indeed in the Dar es Salaam District this will be done as from the 1st January next—and this will afford valuable support to the revenue; but such restorations of temporary reductions are not of course increases in taxation.

Accepting then that no remedy was to be found from increases in taxation and we could hope to do no more than to safeguard the normal revenue, we had to turn to the expenditure side to see if the balance could be redressed by further economies in spite of the drastic reductions which had been carried out in the last few years. Departmental estimates were, therefore, scrutinized in detail and a preliminary list of possible economies amounting to £48,500 was prepared.

In the event these economies had to be reduced and, after allowance had been made for certain transfers between different heads of expenditure, the total amounted to £37,000. On the other hand, it has been necessary to provide for increased expenditure to a greater extent than was at first anticipated. This has been due mainly to the following causes:—

(a) The rapid extension of the gold mining industry, with the consequence that additional provision for technical mining staff as well as for health and police services and in certain other directions has had to be made.

(b) An increase in the vote of the Agricultural Department to enable the valuable work of increasing production in which this Department is engaged to be continued and extended.

(c) The provision of a sum of £7,000 to enable travelling allowances to be restored to a limited extent and on a very low scale.

(d) The necessity to provide for increased expenditure on pensions and gratuities.

In addition certain sums have been included during our proceedings in Finance Committee and will form the subject of amendments to the schedule at the Committee stage.

As regards the first of these causes, increased expenditure due to mining development, Honourable Members are aware that a reorganization of the Departments concerned with these developments has been undertaken, and this has made it possible to keep the actual increase in expenditure on mining services at a very low figure by readjustment of functions and duties and the contraction of overhead administrative expenses so as to increase the sums available for technical services. Some controversy and opposition have resulted from the announcement of this reorganization due, I believe, to a misunderstanding of the intentions of Government and the

nature of the reorganization. The matter is to be fully debated at the Committee stage on the vote for the new Department of Land and Mines, and I will say no more now.

As regards travelling allowances, Honourable Members are aware that one of the first measures taken by this Government to secure economy was their complete suspension. This was accepted by the Service without complaint, but the fact remains that a number of officers who travel extensively on public business have, in consequence, been mulcted in their private pockets for expenditure necessarily incurred on behalf of the Government in discharging their duties. The question was referred to a Committee early in this year, and after a full investigation it was recommended that a modified form of allowances should be reintroduced on a very low scale, but sufficient to compensate officers, to some extent at least, for expenditure of this nature. With the equity of this decision I feel confident that there will be general agreement. It may be necessary for commercial and planting companies, as for Government, to reduce salaries all round in times of difficulty, and this has in fact been done; but it is an obligation of any employer, be he the Government or a business firm, to pay to his servants actual monies disbursed by them in discharging his business, and, as far as I know, this is in fact the practice at the present time with the exception of the Government of this Territory.

These considerations regarding the revenue and the expenditure substantially confirm the original forecasts which had been made of the budgetary prospects for 1935, which were based on a surplus balance at the 31st of December, 1934, of about £400,000, a total revenue of £1,670,000 and a total expenditure of £1,767,000.

The conclusion was then formed, and the latest figures confirm it, that short of a complete dismantling of the Governmental machine, the withdrawal of services and the dismissal of personnel wholesale, it was beyond the capacity of the country to bridge the gap between revenue and expenditure. The drastic course outlined above is considered by Government to be out of the question at a time when prospects are distinctly brighter and there is good hope of substantial improvement provided a vigorous policy of development is continued.

In the light of these considerations the whole position was, as I have said, placed before the Secretary of State early this year, supported by all the available information, and it was finally agreed to remit (for the year 1935 only) interest, but not sinking fund, on the Exchequer Loans up to a maximum of £99,877, that is to say, the amount for 1935 which corresponds to the items appearing as Nos. 3 and 4 under Head I, Public Debt, in the budget for 1934. Within this maximum the actual amount remitted will depend on the financial outturn and will be regarded as a loan on terms to be prescribed at a future date.

The relief thus granted has made it possible for a budget to be presented at this Session of the Council in which after providing, as I have explained before, a vote to cover deficits on the Railway account, a small credit balance is shown, amounting to £8,500, and the surplus of assets over liabilities is maintained at about £400,000. At a later stage of the debate on this Bill my Honourable Friend the Treasurer will be able to give Members the latest information available, up to within a few days ago, of the actual figure at which the surplus balance is likely to stand, but it is not likely to be substantially less than £400,000 at the 31st December. This figure is considered by my Honourable Friend the Treasurer to be below the margin of safety required to cover our working expenses, and we shall spare no effort to achieve that margin; but it is all hard cash or stores, and includes no sums advanced to the Railway or anyone else.



It may be convenient if I give here a condensed summary of the budget as it will read when we have made the amendments to be moved in Committee; the figures are as follows:—

*Summary of Budget.*

Total Estimated Revenue—

	£	£
(a) Ordinary ... ..	1,699,308	
(b) Colonial Development Fund ... ..	36,896	
	<hr/>	1,736,204

Total Estimated Expenditure—

(a) Recurrent and Special ... ..	1,623,458	
(b) Colonial Development Fund ... ..	34,993	
(c) Extraordinary ... ..	15,470	
(d) Railway Deficit ... ..	53,719	
	<hr/>	1,727,640

Surplus ... £ 8,564

In accordance with the usual practice, I shall leave it to my Honourable Friend the General Manager to explain the Railway Estimates.

Excluding the Railway, the estimates of revenue as now submitted amount to £1,736,204, which is an increase of £63,884 on the figure for 1934, and exceeds the actual receipts for 1933 by £171,666. The real increase over 1934 is, however, about £33,000, for the estimate as presented includes a number of items for which corresponding provision has been made under expenditure, e.g., recurrent and capital grants from the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation and receipts from the Sisal-Hemp Export Tax. The total of these items is approximately £30,000.

As regards expenditure, which now stands at £1,727,640, or £8,564 less than the revenue, it will, no doubt, be convenient to Honourable Members if any additional explanations which may be required are given at the Committee stage, and I will confine myself to one or two general remarks. In two cases (Head IV, Administrator General, and Head XI, Game) provision has been made for filling the post of Head of the Department, which has remained vacant for a considerable time as a measure of economy. The saving effected by this means is trifling, and it is considered by Government that it is a kind of economy which ought not to be continued, and that officers who have to bear the responsibilities of Heads of Departments should receive the salary attaching to their appointments.

An important change has been made under Head XX, Secretariat, by the abolition of the separate office of Secretary for Native Affairs. The reasons for this were explained by Your Excellency in your Address, and I need say no more about it. At the present time, the Secretariat staff has been reduced to very small proportions in comparison with what it used to be. Possibly there were too many of us before; that is a matter of opinion. I do not think that anyone will suggest that that is the case now, and, as a matter of fact, I anticipate having to provide in 1936 for the post of Assistant Chief Secretary, which is at present vacant.

The economies carried out in the last few years have, as I have observed before, been so great that there remains little scope for further reductions in expenditure unless indeed we were to dismantle the Governmental machine, and for this reason the estimates present no great changes from those for the current year, with the exception of the special matters to which reference is made.



There is one economy, however, to which I feel that I must make special reference and give some explanation, not only to Honourable Members but to the country at large, and that is the reduction in the sums provided for road and bridge maintenance, which amounts to over £12,000. The real reduction is not as much as that, because to a considerable extent it has been possible to arrange for those natives who are unable to meet their tax obligations in cash to be employed upon road maintenance. In addition, roads, equivalent in maintenance costs to a sum of £1,750, have been taken over by the Native Administrations. In spite of that, however, a reduction has in fact been effected, but Government fully intends to restore it at the earliest possible moment, as well as to spend substantial sums, if the sanction of the Secretary of State can be secured, upon new construction and upon raising a number of existing roads to a higher standard of construction, which should incidentally reduce the annual cost of their maintenance. Meantime, I am glad to say that the reports which reach me, both from official sources and from my many friends who travel widely over the roads, indicate that, in spite of difficulties, the general standard is being reasonably well maintained. Nevertheless, increasing development means increased traffic, and the more traffic there is the better. We all earnestly desire to see traffic on our roads increase and increase far beyond anything which they now carry, but that means money for their reconstruction to a higher standard or increased funds for their maintenance. The first we are taking steps to secure at once, and as regards the second it is the opinion of Government that, first among the things for which additional funds ought to be provided, must be the maintenance of our roads and bridges.

As regards this question of the provision of additional funds, I would add this: It may prove—no one more devoutly hopes than I that it will prove—that our estimate of revenue for the ensuing year is too conservative. Substantial improvement may occur on our present basis of taxation and Railway rates, for if more money is put into circulation and quantities of such things as mining machinery and stores, petrol, and the like and produce are carried on the Railway, receipts from Customs duties and native tax will increase, and the sum of £53,000 which has been provided to cover the anticipated Railway deficit may be considerably decreased. These, however, are hopes, however well founded, and on the material now available Government does not feel justified in budgetting for more revenue than that which we have included in the estimates.

But if the results are substantially better, it is our intention—an intention which, I feel sure, Honourable Members will agree is fully justified—to seek the authority of the Secretary of State for additional supplementary appropriations during 1935. It is felt, and I think rightly felt, that at a time when we believe some return of prosperity to be impending this is a better course than to mortgage the future, as it were, in the hopes that the soundest estimates which we can now make may be proved by developments for which we hope, but on which we cannot count, to have been too conservative.

That then is the position, and it is necessary to face the fact that, although a completely balanced budget, including the Railway account, has been placed before Honourable Members, it has been balanced with the aid of two temporary and emergency measures:—

- (a) A provisional remission of interest of nearly £100,000; and
- (b) A levy on official salaries of £44,000, including Railway salaries.

Some Honourable Members would no doubt add that the excess of receipts over expenditure on account of the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Scheme ought also to be included here. In addition, account must be taken of the fact that maintenance of roads and buildings and the provision of a Renewals Fund for the Railway and for certain other undertakings, such as

water supply schemes, will require considerable sums in the near future. We can only regard our present budget, therefore, as balanced in terms of the present emergency, and must contemplate an increase in our true resources of something in the neighbourhood of £250,000 annually before we can say that we have reached the stage of stability and have overcome our difficulties.

At first sight, this appears a somewhat formidable task, but it is not, in fact, by any means as formidable as it looks, as I hope to be able to convince Honourable Members. It is a task, however, which depends greatly for its fulfilment upon the continuous vigorous prosecution of the policy of development which this Government has adopted. It would require no very great tonnage of goods to be carried by the Railway in addition to what it estimates to carry next year for the £50,000 provided for its deficit to be wiped out; it would require no very great increase in the cash resources of the native population to enable them to pay in full the taxes due at the present very moderate rates, and this would give an additional £30,000; it would require no very startling rise in prices or increase in output for a part at least of the reductions which have been made in the native tax to be restored; a 50 per cent. restoration would produce a further £45,000.

It is surely no extravagant objective to set before us so to develop this rich country that the people of it, who are good—I might almost say greedy—consumers of imported goods, may be able to increase their power of purchasing the manufactures of other countries by no more than Shs. 5/- a head per annum. Yet if we could do that, it would mean an increase in retail sales of no less than £1,250,000 and of Customs duties of £125,000, assuming the duty to be on the average 10 per cent. of the retail price.

When, therefore, I say that I do not think the task is one which should dismay us, I feel that I am making a statement which is justified, provided that we are not content to sit down patiently waiting for times to improve, but continue to do everything in our power to develop the rich assets of the country to the full.

It was with this belief that in the early months of this year Your Excellency appointed a small Committee, presided over by my Honourable Friend the Treasurer, and consisting in addition of the Honourable Mr. Lindsay Allan, the Honourable and Gallant Member from Tanga, the Honourable Mr. Massie, and Mr. Adamjee, to examine a series of projects to promote development they concluded their valuable labours some weeks ago, and with their Report in our hands we have been busily completing the necessary preliminaries to enable us to submit these projects to the Secretary of State. We have had to consider how they were to be financed in present circumstances, and, as a consequence, we have divided them into two groups according to their nature. In the first group, we have placed schemes of the kind normally financed by loan funds, that is to say, road, bridge and telegraph construction. In the second group, we have placed schemes for which we hope it will be possible to secure the assistance of the Colonial Development Fund either by means of a free grant or, in some cases, by the loan of the necessary money on advantageous terms.

The total of the schemes in the first group to be carried out from loan funds amounts to £253,000. The unexpended balances of our loans are sufficient to cover these schemes, so that no further debt charges will be incurred, but we shall lose the interest—now a very low rate of interest—which we receive on the money while it remains invested in London. If we are allowed to expend this money, the total cost to us by way of interest which we shall no longer receive will be about £6,000, and I have no doubt that Honourable Members will agree with me that we shall get a far greater return from these works than anything that we can hope for from



balances invested at the present time. The purposes for which we hope to be allowed to use these funds are as follows:—

The construction, or reconstruction to a higher standard, of roads from—

	£
Itigi to the Lupa Goldfield ... ..	61,000
Kilosa to Ifakara ... ..	78,000

(That will permit of a subsequent extension from Ifakara to Kotakota, but that will have to stand over until the first section from Kilosa southwards is complete.)

	£
Turiani to Morogoro ... ..	40,300
Morogoro via Mlali to Mgeta ... ..	4,500
Lusahunga to Katale ... ..	12,700

(Lusahunga is an important road junction in the Biharamulo District where the road from Bugufi, and beyond from Urundi, comes in and joins the road from Biharamulo to Kahama. Speaking from memory, it is about 130 miles from Bukoba, and over 150 miles from Isaka station on the Mwanza line. There is a comparatively large population in the Biharamulo District now making good progress with tobacco, and further to the west a very promising coffee industry is being developed. To the south of Lusahunga is a large concentration of Baha who have been moved in on account of sleeping sickness, all of whom are at present too far from any railway or lake port to be able to produce anything at a profit. Katale is a port on the Emin Pasha Gulf and is about 28 miles from Lusahunga. This short link of road will put a very large group of people within an economic distance of water transport, and so rail transport.)

	£
Arusha via Makuyuni to Oldeani ... ..	12,800

(The first section of this road is along the flats and then up the rift wall to the new settlement at Oldeani. The road is in existence now, and the money is for reconstruction up to all-weather standard.)

	£
Makuyuni to Babati ... ..	3,100

(This is a section of the Great North Road that needs improvement.)

	£
Lindi to Masasi and feeder roads ... ..	27,200
Oldeani to the Serengeti Plains ... ..	7,000
Roads in Mafia Island ... ..	1,600

We also hope to extend the telegraph line from Tukuyu to the Lupa; this will cost ... ..	5,000
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The total to be expected from loan balances being ... ..	<u>£253,200</u>
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In addition, we are about to apply to the Colonial Development Fund for assistance in carrying out certain schemes, the total cost of which is just over £212,000, which include a Geographical and Topographical Survey to cost about £140,000 spread over seven years, an investigation into the possibilities of irrigation, and the purchase of water boring plant primarily for use on the goldfields.

We cannot, of course, anticipate what view the authorities who control the Colonial Development Fund will take of our proposals; we believe, however,



that we can make a convincing case to put before them, and we have no doubt that whatever the outcome may be we shall receive from them the most sympathetic consideration, as we have invariably received in the past.

These projects are not spasmodic efforts to find a little cotton here or a few more tons of freight there, but part of our general policy of development, which, as I have said, is the key to our present situation.

Development, as Your Excellency observed in your Address, should be envisaged as a whole, in which all our various activities are linked together. It might be said to fall into the four categories of research, experiment, equipment, and execution.

Research covers such things as the Amani Institute, the work on sleeping sickness being done by Dr. Corson at Tinde, malaria and tuberculosis investigations and much of the work of the Tsetse Research Department and the Medical and Veterinary laboratories. This work by its nature has a wider application than the limits of the Territory, and arrangements for co-ordination and co-operation with similar activities in neighbouring territories—and indeed in England—have been developed and are being continuously improved.

Under the head of experiment there are such things as the Coffee, Sisal, Cotton and general Agricultural Stations, a considerable part of the Tsetse Research Department's work and exploratory water boring; I might include also the work of Meat Rations, Limited, in relation to our cattle problem, while in the fields of transportation and farming experiment is being continuously carried on by private enterprise.

Our equipment is our administrative and technical departmental organization and our roads, bridges, railways, telegraphs, topographical and geological surveys, hospitals, school buildings, water boring plant, and so on. The provision of equipment must be continuously reviewed in the light of research and experiment, in order that execution may be facilitated and provided with the most suitable means for its purpose.

These three factors of research, experiment and equipment together form what I may describe as the direction, the capital and the plant of the fourth, execution. They have little, if any, value or significance in themselves unless they are used to the full for the execution of an active and well planned policy for increasing the production and distribution of wealth and so raising the general standard of living; it is on this that all real progress depends, and on this that our recovery from our present financial difficulties must be based.

I am going to take this opportunity of giving some account of the measures undertaken in the field of what I have called execution. In doing so, I must necessarily be selective. Moreover, if I do not speak of the efforts of our planters and general farmers, or of our prospectors and miners, or of our transporters and merchants, it is from no lack of appreciation of the essential and very valuable—indeed the major—part they play in the general development of the country. Our resources for research and experiment, and our equipment, are at their disposal—often indeed designed expressly for their service—but the initiative and the execution are theirs, and I propose now to try to give some account of the matters in which Government plays a more direct executive part.

These matters include many kinds of agricultural activities in which the native population is instructed and assisted—for example, the very widespread cultivation of drought and locust resisting food crops, and the introduction of improved strains or new varieties of food crops; it is perhaps not always realised that the first task of our people is to feed themselves, and that for this purpose something little short of a million tons of foodstuffs are required annually. Then there is the continuous expansion of the cultivation of economic crops such as coffee, tobacco,

cotton, copra, oil seeds, and many others. In many cases these crops are quite new to an area and their introduction is due to Government initiative for example, the promising coffee and tobacco industries in the Biharamulo District, tobacco in Songea, and cotton in a great many places.

Again, efforts are made to develop large production of such things as castor seed or cashew nuts, or to extend the valuable beeswax industry to districts such as Morogoro, where at present it is virtually non-existent. Efforts of this nature demand co-operation with business firms of a particularly close kind and involve for those firms risks and expenses for which they naturally seek some compensating advantage, and it is for this reason that, in such special circumstances, Government is willing to grant exclusive or restricted licences.

Another valuable product to which attention is now being devoted is gum arabic. Enquiries have been made in many directions, and it is intended to send an officer, on his way home on leave next month, to study the trade in the Sudan.

Persistent efforts are also being made to combat erosion in the agricultural areas of the country. The means include extensive afforestation, the planting of hundreds of miles of windbreaks, contour ditching, terracing, and other methods of improving cultivation. Erosion and overstocking are also being dealt with by large schemes for the reclamation of bush from the tsetse fly—schemes which also have their relation to the problem of sleeping sickness. Wells and tanks are dug and bore holes sunk.

Instruction is given in ploughing and the use of fertilisers, demonstrations are carried out, and in the more important native areas agricultural shows have become a regular annual occurrence. In Bukoba, the Government school has been reorganised under the Department of Agriculture as a coffee growers' and general agricultural school and promises to give the most valuable results.

An interesting development, which is at present in a very early stage, is the training of selected natives to work small farms of about twenty acres on which, by demonstration, the Agricultural Officers teach them that it lies with them to obtain a return from their land very much greater than anything which they have considered possible before. This method is in its infancy, but the results are promising, and it is believed to have caught the attention of the Chiefs and people among the Sukuma; in one area reclaimed from tsetse there are over sixty of these small farms now being worked.

Great progress has also been made with the ghee industry. In the Central Province and elsewhere, ghee centres have been established. At these centres the native cattle owners bring in their milk in tins of a standard size, and it is then separated and returned to them. The cream is turned into ghee of good quality in hygienic conditions—and how filthy unorganised ghee manufacture can be must be seen to be believed. The product is sold in bulk, and there is a monthly share-out of the proceeds among the suppliers of milk.

In the Musoma District, about two years ago, the Native Treasury set aside a sum of money from which advances were made to small family groups who possessed cattle in sufficient numbers to afford security, to enable them to purchase churns and separators. These advances operate on normal instalment purchase lines and carry full commercial rates of interest. The instalments are being regularly and punctually paid, while the effect on the prosperity of the District may be imagined when I say that the annual value of ghee sold is now £25,000 where a few years ago it was negligible. The sale of separators and churns is in itself a valuable development of trade.



Other activities are the development of co-operative societies, hampered at present by lack of a trained Registrar, although the necessary funds for the training of an officer have been generously placed at the disposal of the Government by the Carnegie Corporation. Unfortunately, the selected officer has been seriously ill, and this has caused delay. I am glad to say he has now recovered and will shortly start out to the Far East to undergo his training. As Honourable Members are no doubt aware, co-operation comes very naturally to Africans, for in certain directions, e.g., bush clearing, cultivation, and harvesting, it is a part of their normal existence, and in some parts of the country they are pressing Government for the extension of the co-operative system. I have no doubt whatsoever that co-operation, properly controlled, will prove to be of the greatest value in developing further the resources of the Territory, in increasing the wealth of the people, and, incidentally, in promoting the prosperity of all whose living is derived, directly or indirectly, from agriculture. Apart from this, co-operation should form a most valuable—and I believe the only practicable—force in knitting together native communities whose social organisation cannot be expected indefinitely to resist the impact of Western civilisation and economics. Traders also stand to gain by the extension of agricultural co-operative societies, for every increase in the prosperity of the people is reflected in improved retail trade.

In addition, Government initiated two years ago measures of organized marketing which, in a good many areas, have now passed the experimental stage and are settling down as a normal part of the economic system. These measures have been the subject of much controversy and of a good deal of criticism, much of which has been ill-informed. I do not propose now to embark upon this controversy, and I will say only this, that the conditions of the modern world make it imperative for any country which desires to retain its share of markets to eliminate all unnecessary expense, to develop reliable standards of quality, to be in a position to sell in bulk, and to secure, in spite of the fall in prices, a return to the grower sufficient to induce him to continue to produce. I do not believe that these ends can be achieved by any other means than organized bulk marketing, and it appears that throughout the civilized world the same conclusion has been formed. Look where you will, to sugar, tea, rubber, cotton, coffee, oil seeds, maize, wheat, meat, fruit, dairy products, or anything else, and you will find the same process going on in one form or another. The world demands standard products marketed in bulk at prices which leave no margin for any expense which it is possible to eliminate; the small individual trader has rendered an invaluable service to this and other African countries by spreading far and wide in the interior the manufactured goods which are the primary incentive to production. In the early years, he traded largely by barter and in small quantities of native produce. That system has served its purpose and is no longer suited to the conditions in which we live, any more than the dhow or the porter are suited to the transport of the trade of to-day.

That is not to say that no place is left for the small trader. Far from it. I look forward with confidence to the continuation of his valuable services to the community and to a steady improvement in the trade which he handles, but that can only be effected by separating the business of retail shopkeeping from the totally different business of the bulk marketing of peasant grown crops in standard and dependable grades with the smallest possible overhead charges. If that is not done, the produce will lose its markets—as our hides had nearly done before Government took active steps to improve them; our native copra is at present almost unsaleable, while our Rufiji rice for lack of organized marketing in bulk and standardization of varieties and qualities cannot compete at its door—in Zanzibar—with rice from India and Burma.



In the North we have a wonderful asset in the Ngorongoro crater and the Serengeti plains to which much attention has been directed recently, largely by the admirable enterprise of a group of people in Arusha. We have been able to make a rough road from Oldeani up the side of the crater, along the top, and so to the Serengeti; we hope to improve this shortly and to build one or two furnished rest camps on the plains, and so to encourage visitors to come and spend their money on one of the wonders of this wonderful East Africa.

We are going to issue a short Guide to Tanganyika and in other ways to do some advertising, and we believe that something may be done to start a trade in native arts and crafts, many of which would, I feel sure, command a ready sale if supplies could be organized.

As regards our forests, although we have been driven to curtail expenditure severely, we are doing what we can to promote commercial development; for instance by a reduction of 33 per cent. in the royalty on mangrove bark and the granting of revised concessions we hope to revive a trade that has been having a bad time. The projected road to Turiani will, moreover, make it possible to exploit some 25,000 tons of the valuable mvuli timber; and, acting on a suggestion made by Honourable Unofficial Members, we have in Finance Committee added a small sum to enable an exploitation survey to be made of important supplies of mvuli in the Lindi Province.

I said before that I must necessarily be selective in speaking of the many lines of development which we have in hand or in mind; even so I fear that I have spoken at great length; my excuse must be a desire to express in public the confidence I feel in the country and in its emergence from present difficulties, provided we continue with energy and determination along the course we have chosen, the course of vigorous development of our natural resources and of assistance to all, of whatever race, who have the same ends in view.

We may liken ourselves to the crew of a ship which has sprung a leak. By setting all hands to the pumps, and by jettisoning cargo—some of it fancy cargo—the ship has been kept afloat until, in this year, we have been able, temporarily it is true and not without outside help, to stop the leak. It now remains to effect a complete repair, so that our ship may continue her voyage, sound of hull and gear, towards that harbour of prosperity which all who have embarked upon her have so richly deserved by their fortitude and industry and their endurance of the dangers and discouragements of the last few years.

## APPENDIX XII.

### Report on Medical Practitioners and Dentists registered in the Territory.

One hundred and fifty-one persons were registered as medical practitioners at the end of the year. Of these 51 are not at present resident in the Territory; of the 100 remaining 51 are Government practitioners of British or British Indian nationality, all of whom are registrable in the British Medical Register. There are 35 resident non-Government practitioners, 14 of whom are registered by virtue of qualifications not registrable in Great Britain. Two medical practitioners were registered during the year.

Ten persons are registered as dentists, three of whom are medical practitioners or hold medical qualifications. Three are not resident in the Territory. Two whole-time dentists are in the service of the Government.

Summary of Registered Medical Practitioners and Dentists on  
31st December, 1934.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

	<i>British.</i>	<i>British Indian.</i>	<i>Goan.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>Japanese.</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
With British qualifications :								
Government service ...	49*	2	—	—	—	—	—	51*
Private or Missionary ...	18	6	7	3	—	1	—	35
Not resident ...	36	7	6	1	—	1	—	51
With qualifications not registrable in British Register :								
Private or Missionary ...	—	—	—	11	—	2	1	14
<i>Total</i> ...	103	15	13	15	—	4	1	151

REGISTERED DENTISTS.

With British qualifications :								
Government service ...	4*	—	—	—	—	—	—	4*
Private or Missionary ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Not resident ...	2	1†	—	—	—	—	—	3†
With foreign qualifications :								
Private or Missionary ...	—	—	—	1‡	1	—	—	2‡
<i>Total</i> ...	7	1	—	1	1	—	—	10

PRACTITIONERS REGISTERED DURING 1934.

Medical ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
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\* Two Medical Officers hold dental qualifications in addition and appear in both lists.

† One holds medical qualifications in addition, but did not register them.

‡ One registered in Foreign List of British Dentists' Register.

In addition to the registered medical practitioners shown in the table above there are 58 persons licensed to practise medicine in the Territory; the licences require renewal each year. Of these 53 are in Government Service, and five are privately employed.

APPENDIX XIII.  
Government Publications.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price, Circulation and Subscription Rate.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Where obtainable.</i>
Tanganyika Annual Report ...	6s. 6d.	4d.	His Majesty's Stationery Office Adastral House Kingsway, London W.C.2, or The Government Printer, Dar es Salaam. The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1 or the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.
Departmental Annual Reports : Audit Report on Railways ...	1s. 6d.		
Agriculture ... ..	2s. 6d.	3d.	do.
Audit ... ..	1s.	1d.	do.
Education ... ..	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Financial ... ..	5s.	4d.	do.
Forestry ... ..	1s.	1d.	do.
Game Preservation ... ..	1s.	1d.	do.
*Geological Survey ... ..	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Land ... ..	1s.	1d.	do.
Medical and Sanitary, including Laboratory ... ..	3s. 6d.	3d.	do.
Mines ... ..	1s.	1d.	do.
Native Administration Report	2s. 6d.	3d.	do.
Police ... ..	1s.	2d.	do.
Posts and Telegraphs ... ..	1s.	1d.	do.
Prisons ... ..	1s.	1d.	do.
Trade ... ..	4s. 6d.	5d.	do.
Veterinary ... ..	4s.	4d.	do.
Departmental Publications : Agriculture :			
Pamphlet No. 2—Arabian Coffee ... ..	1s.	1d.	do.
Pamphlet No. 3—Tea Cultivation ... ..	6d.	1d.	do.
Pamphlet No. 4—Coffee in South India ... ..	6d.	1d.	do.
Pamphlet No. 6—The Migratory Locust ... ..	6d.	1d.	do.
Pamphlet No. 7—Coffee Cultivation ... ..	6d.	1d.	do.
Pamphlet No. 8—Further Observations on Factors in Arabica Coffee Culture	1s.	1d.	do.
Pamphlet No. 9—Arabica Coffee, Periods of Growth and Seasonal Measures ...	1s. 6d.	1d.	do.

\* This report contains geological information not obtainable elsewhere.



<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price, Circulation and Subscription Rate.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Where obtainable.</i>
Pamphlet No. 10 — Red Locust ... ..	6d.	1d.	The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W. 1, or the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam. do. do. do. do.
Pamphlet No. 11—Virginia Tobacco, Fire-cured Type	6d.	1d.	
Pamphlet No. 12—Memorandum on Locust Destruction	6d.	1d.	
Pamphlet — Coffee Grafting and Budding ... ..	6d.	1d.	
Entomological Leaflet No. 9—Cod Oil Emulsion ...	1d.		
Forests :			
Forest Protection, Soil and Water Conservation in Tanganyika Territory ...	6d.	1d.	Government Printer.
Geological :			
Short Paper No. 4—The Soil and Agricultural Development in Relation to the Geology of Portions of the Northern Kigoma and Southern Bukoba Provinces ... ..	4s.	2d.	Crown Agents, Government Printer, or Director of Geological Survey, Dodoma.
Short Paper No. 5—Water Supplies along the Cattle Route from Kondoa-Irangi to Handeni ... ..	2s.	1d.	
Short Paper No. 6—Notes on the Geology of the Country around Tendaguru, Lindi District ...	2s.	1d.	do.
Short Paper No. 7—Notes on the Mineral Deposits in the Newala-Lindi Area and Petrological and Mineralogical Notes on Certain Associated Rocks ...	2s.	1d.	do.
Short Paper No. 8—Some Salt Lakes of the Northern Rift Zone ... ..	4s.	2d.	do.
Short Paper No. 9—Shinyanga Diamond Fields ...	4s.	3d.	do.
Short Paper No. 10—Kimberlite and Associated Occurrences of the Iramba Plateau ... ..	2s.	1d.	do.
Short Paper No. 11—Eastern Extension of the Lupa Goldfield ... ..	1s.	1d.	do.
Short Paper No. 12—The Saragura and Associated Gold Occurrences of the Mwanza Area ... ..	4s.	2d.	do.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price, Circulation and Subscription Rate.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Where obtainable.</i>
Bulletin No. 2—Report on the Geology of the Ruhuhu Coalfields and Technical Report on the Coal Samples	5s.	3d.	Crown Agents, Government Printer or Director of Geological Survey, Dar es Salaam.
Bulletin No. 3—Lupa Goldfield ... ..	5s.	2d.	
Bulletin No. 4—Limestone Deposits of Tanganyika Territory, with a Description of the Commercial Uses of Limestone and Lime ... ..	5s.	4d.	
Bulletin No. 5—The Hydrology of Lake Tanganyika	3s.	1d.	do.
Tsetse Research: Memoir No. 1—Notes on Anti-Tsetse Clearings ...	1s.	1d.	Director, Tsetse Research, Shinyanga
Co-ordination Reports Nos. 1 to 4 ... ..	1s. each	1d.	Director, Tsetse Research, Shinyanga and Government Printer.
Legislation, etc.:			
Revised Edition of Laws to end of 1928 (in three volumes) ... ..	£3 per set.	5s. 6d.	Crown Agents and Government Printer.
Table of Amendments to Revised Edition of Laws—			
to end of 1929 ... ..	2s.	1d.	do.
to end of 1930 ... ..	2s.	1d.	do.
to end of 1931 ... ..	2s.	2d.	do.
to end of 1932 ... ..	2s.	2d.	do.
1933 (quarterly) ... ..	6d. each.	1d. each.	do.
1934 (quarterly) ... ..	6d. each.	1d. each.	do.
Tanganyika Ordinances, 1931,			
Part I ... ..	15s.	1s. 7d.	do.
Part II ... ..	10s.	1s. 7d.	do.
Tanganyika Ordinances, 1932	10s.	1s. 3d.	do.
„ „ 1933	10s.	1s.	do.
„ „ 1934	10s.	8d.	do.
Criminal Court Manual ...	20s.	1s. 3d.	do.
Law Reports, Vol. I, 1921–1928 ... ..	4s.	4d.	do.
Law Reports, Vol. II, 1929–1930 ... ..	4s.	5d.	do.
Proceedings of the Legislative Council (Hansard) 1st to 8th Session ... ..	5s. each.	5d.	do.

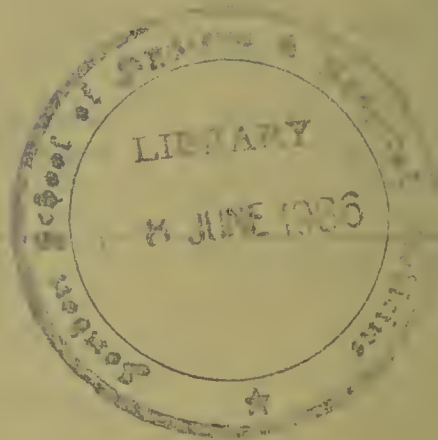
<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price, Circulation and Subscription Rate.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Where obtainable.</i>
Gazette : Tanganyika Territory Gazette ... ..	6d. per copy without Supplements; 24s. per year; 13s. per half-year. 1,050.	Including postage.	Crown Agents and Government Printer.
Single copy of any Supplement to the Gazette :— Not exceeding 4 pages From 6 to 10 pages ... From 10 to 16 pages ... From 18 to 32 pages ... From 34 to 38 pages ... From 50 to 64 pages ... From 64 to 100 pages... Exceeding 100 pages ...	Shs. 0/15 0/25 0/50 1/- 1/50 2/- 2/50 3/-		
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Tanganyika Territory Gazette, bound volumes, 1919-20 to 1934 ... ..	30s. each.	Including postage.	Government Printer.
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Papers relating to the question of the Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory ... ..	6s.	4d.	His Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Agents and Government Printer.
Report of the Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa, Vol. I ...	1s. 6d.	2d.	do.
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Handbook of East African Pasture Plants—II. ... ..	3s.	3d.	do.
Handbook of Mining Law (second edition) ... ..	5s.	5d.	do.
Map of Tanganyika showing Game Reserves, etc. ... ..	1s.	2d.	do.
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Report on the Railway System in Tanganyika Territory, by General Hammond, C.B.E., D.S.O. ... ..	5s.	7d.	Crown Agents and Government Printer.
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- Narranbundu
- LINDI
- Njombe
- Swamp
- Wireless Stations

